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Rajputana and Ajmer

List of

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

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PREFACE.

THE materials for this work projected in 1890 by Colonel G H Trevor, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana were collected from the several States of that province through the Political Officers according to certain specified instructions with regard to arrangement. They were afterwards compiled, at Colonel Trevor's request, and put into their present form by Mr C S Bayley, C S, then Political Agent, Bikaner, who has drawn on the Rajputana Gazetteer for the historical extracts inserted to render clearer the position of the Ruling Princes, Chiefs and leading families noticed. For purposes of reference, the compilation will, it is hoped prove useful and supply a recognized want. It must not be regarded as strictly accurate in all details of family history which, as usual, have been supplied from interested sources. They have, however, been checked as far as possible.

The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana and Ajmer.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

[Contributed by Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B, to the Gazetteer of Rajputana, dated 1879]

THE faint outlines which can be traced of the condition of the country now called Rajputana, for one or two centuries before the Muhammadans invaded Upper India, indicate that it was subject for the most part to two or three very powerful tribal dynasties. Of these, the dynasty of the Rathor family, which ruled at Kanauj, appears to have had the widest dominion, for the early Arabian geographers make the frontier of Kanauj coterminous with Sind, and Al Masudi styles the Kanauj monarch one of the kings of Sind. However this may be, it seems certain that the Kanauj territory extended far westward beyond the Jumna into Rajputana, while much of the south western part was included within the limits of another great kingdom which had its capital in Gujarat. Other tribal dynasties succeeded, and in the eleventh century about the period of the first Muhammadan inroad into the interior of Northern India, the leading tribes were the Solankhyas of Anhilwara in Gujarat the Chauhans at Ajmer and the Rathors at Kanauj. The Gehlot clan had established itself in the Mewar country which is still held by the Sesodias a sept of the Gehlots. The Rathors and Sodias held the north western deserts where they are still dwelling, and the Kachhwaha clan had occupied the eastern tracts about Jaipur, now their Chief's capital.

The desert which lies between Sind and Rajputana appears to have sheltered the tribes from any serious inroad of the Arabs who reigned in Sind but from the north west their territory was more exposed. Thus the first Muselman invasions found Rajput dynasties seated in all the chief cities of the north and ruling large territories throughout the rich Gangetic plains at Lahore Delhi Kanauj and Ajudhya. Mahmud of Ghazni marched to Kanauj in 1017 A. D. and reached Muttra a few years later he subdued Lahore and in 1024 he made his celebrated expedition to Somnath in Gujarat marching from Muttra across the Rajput countries to Ajmer. The Solankhyas of Anhilwara were overcome but the Rajputs barred Mahmud's return by Ajmer and he was forced to find his way back through the Sind deserts.

In 1170 a famous war broke out between the Solankhyas of Anhilwara and the Chauhans of Ajmer, in which the former were

defeated and about the same time began the furious feud between the Chauhan and the Rathor of Kanauj. The divisions weakened the dynasties, nevertheless when Shahab-ud din began his invasion the Chauhans fought hard before they were driven out of Delhi and Ajmer in 1193 A.D. Next year Kanauj was taken and the Rathor prince utterly broken in the Ganges' Doab emigrated to the country which they have since ruled in North Western Rajputana. But Ajmer was still sharply disputed though Kuth-ud din Shahab-ud din's Governor in India managed at last to drive back the tribe united to contest his occupation of the middle countries and to force his way through them again into Gujarat. Ajmer and Anhilwara the former Rajput capitals were garrisoned by his troop and the Muhammadans appear gradually to have overawed it they did not entirely reduce the open country between and about the two places having garrisoned the fortresses and secured the natural outlets of Rajputana towards Gujarat on the south west and the Jumna on the north east. The effect was probably to prevent the clan more into the outlying districts where a more difficult and less inviting country afforded a second line of defence against the foreigner a line which they have held successfully up to the present day. The existing capitals of the modern State indicate the positions to which the earlier chiefs retreated. One clan (the Bhati) had before this founded Jaisalmer in the extreme north west having been driven across the Sutlej by the Ghaznavi conquerors. The Pathors settled down among the sand of Marwar the Seodias pushed inward from north-east and south west concentrating on the Mewar plateau behind the scraps of the Aravallis while the Jaislauns were protected by the hills and ravines that lie along the Chumbal. From these and other migrations and settlements grew up gradually with varying features and constantly shifting territory the States now governed by the Rajput chiefs the non Rajput States being of a very different and much more recent formation. The larger States represent the acquisitions of the more powerful and predominant clans the smaller States are either the separate conquests of a sept that parted company from the main clan or the appanage of some Chief who set up independently. They have all in fact a very similar origin. When the dominant families of a clan lost their dominion in the fertile regions of the north west one part of the clan seems to have remained in the conquered country while another part probably the defeated Chief's kinsmen and followers went off westward and carved out another though much poorer dominion. They were gradually hemmed up into parts of the country productive enough to yield food and rent and defensible against the great armies of the foreigner. Having then made a settlement and built a city of refuge each clan started on an interminable course of feuds and forays striving to enlarge its borders at the cost of its neighbour. When the land grew too strait for the support of the Chief's family and of the increased clan and land would assemble under some new leader and go forth to plant itself elsewhere. In this way the whole of Rajputana appears to have been parted off among the clans which

we find there now, and the territories that have been gradually rounded off and consolidated by incessant friction are now called States under the rule of the Chief of the clan dominant. Of course the original type of tribal dominion has been modified, towns have grown up round the ancient forts, and the Chiefs have in some instances modernized their status towards the likeness of a territorial king. Nevertheless on the whole, the States are still essentially the possessions of clans and, as such can be defined and distinguished territorially, nor is the political nature or tenure of the States properly intelligible without bearing their origin in mind. Setting aside then, the two Jat States and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk we may describe Rajputana as the region within which the pure blooded Rajput States have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have kept together their primitive societies ever since their principal dynasties in Northern India were cast down and swept away by the Musalman irruption. Of the State of Rajputana eighteen belong to the first rank in the Empire being under treaty with the Imperial Government, and of these eighteen fifteen are still ruled by the Chiefs of Rajput clans or families, two of the other three belonging to Jat families and one to a Muhammadan dynasty. A sixteenth Rajput State is Shahpura which has no treaty with the Empire and which differs from the others both as to its origin and as to the nature of its political connections. The Chief of Shahpura holds his lands by distinct grants from two different superiors the Rana of Mewar and the Empire. The sixteen Rajput States may be arranged according to the different clans which founded them and to which the ruling family of necessity belongs in the following manner —

Clan	Sub-division or sept	State
Rathor		(Jodpur (Marwar) Bikaner (Kishangarh (Mewar (Udaipur) Banswara
Sisodia		(Dungearpur Partabgarh (Shahpura
Chauhan	{ Hara	(Bundi
Jadaun	{ Deons Bhati	(Kotah (Roh
Kachhwaha	{ Naruka	(Karauli
Jhala		(Jaisalmer Jipur Alwar Thalwar

The small Chiefship of Khetri in the Shrilhawati district of Jipur is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura as the Chief holds one part of his territory the pargana of Kot Putli by a grant made on behalf of the British Government by Lord Lake in 1803 and subsequently confirmed as a free gift in

perpetuity. On the eastern border of Rajputana, beyond the States of Bundi and Kotah are seven estates, called the seven Kotris held by seven Rajput families of the Hara clan which belong to a peculiar political arrangement.

There are other minor Chiefs of a similar class in different parts of Rajputana who claimed some kind of privileged status and separate jurisdiction under the ruling power of the State within which their lands are included. This claim is usually by virtue of having descended from a distant stock or of having originally conquered and maintained their land without aid or communion from the State's ruler but on their own score and venture, they nevertheless pay tribute to the State's Chief and are subject to his general authority. Such are the Chiefs of Sikar in Jaipur of Nimrana in Alwar of Fatehgarh in Kisanganj (though he pays no tribute) and of Kotalah in Banswara though the last mentioned Chief (who also holds lands of Ratlam) has been withdrawn from direct subordination to Banswara. The Bhil Chiefs of the Mewar hill tracts belong to a slightly different category though they assert internal independence of Udaipur, and the Thakur of Lawa a small feudatory has for peculiar reasons been declared separate from Tonk, to which he was subordinated up to 1870. Besides these minor or mediatized Chiefships there are other gradations of status and privilege, but their classification becomes indistinct as it descends, shading off into the great estate-holder and head of a branch family of the Chief's blood with high rank and formal hereditary privileges rather than separate political jurisdiction.

The remaining three States of the first class, not being under Rajput Chiefs are of a different origin and growth. The State of Tonk was formed out of the convention which allowed the famous Amir Khan to hold certain lands which he possessed in 1817, at consist of six separate districts of which three only are within the administrative province of Rajputana. The Jaf States of Bharatpur and Dholpur are the other two, the first is governed by the descendant of the bold and adroit land holder who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century, the second Dholpur is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances. But whereas the Bharatpur Chief kept his territory intact, and even increased it during the contest between the Marhattas and the English at the beginning of this century, the Dholpur Chief in the same period lost a great part of his acquisitions. These two States lying as they do outside Central India, did not fall within the range of the treaties of 1817-18. These States therefore are governed each by a family of the Jaf tribe which gives to that particular tribe a sort of precedence and privilege in the State, but their constitution is by no means tribal in the meaning with which that word applies to the territory of a Rajput clan. In Tonk the descendant of Amir Khan is an autocratic Nawab of the ordinary Indian type.

It has been explained that the existing Rajput States trace their historic descent from the ancient tribal settlements in this part of India, and as they differ in origin from the great majority of States in other parts of the Empire so do they in political constitution. A Rajput State, where its peculiar structure has been least modified, means the territory over which a particular clan or division of a clan claims dominion for its Chief and political predominance for itself by right of occupation or conquest. A Rajput Chief is the head of a clan which have for many centuries been lords of the soil, or of the greater part of it lying within the State's limits, and as a ruler instead of being an absolute despot he exercises a jurisdiction more or less limited over an aristocracy consisting principally of his kinsmen and connections while in the cities and throughout the districts not within the estates of the great fief holders his authority is absolute. In the Western States where the original type is best preserved the dominant clans are still much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the land, and there we find all the territory (with exceptions in favour of particular grantees) still parcelled out among the Rajputs mainly among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots. All over the west it would be difficult to find a single important estate not held by a Rajput. The supreme governing authority in a Rajput State is of course in the hands of the hereditary Chief of the dominant clan who is supposed to be the nearest legitimate descendant in direct male line from the founder of the State according to the genealogy of the tribe.

But even primogeniture has been required to qualify up to a low standard of competency, and when direct heirs fail the Chief may be chosen from any branch of the stock group the choice sometimes going from one branch to another according to critical needs and circumstances. The right of adoption by a Rajput Chief of his successor according to law and customs on failure of natural heirs has been formally recognized by the British Government.

When the succession is disputed the Imperial Government is often forced to step in and arbitrate and decide. The interior economy of a complete Rajput family has often suggested the analogy of feudalism though in fact there are essential differences. There is however a chain of mutual authority and subordination which runs from the Chief by gradations downwards to the possessor of one or more villages. The lands are for the most part divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan some considerable estates being held by families of a different clan who have come in by marriage or by anterior settlement in the country. Very large estates are held by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock and by kindred families which are analogous to the great branches.

These estates are owned and inherited by Chiefs who much resemble the State Chief in miniature where they are strong and independent. The relations of these minor Chiefs to the State Chief differ very much in different States in the West the principal States of the west and south-west they exercise almost complete jurisdiction each within his own

domain proper and their obedience to any unusual command of the State Chief depend on his power to enforce it. They pay him certain dues or assessed contributions rated upon their income and regulated by immemorial custom; they are bound to render military service against the foreigner and against rebels; to make additional emergent contributions in war time, and their lands are usually rated at so many horsemen or footmen to be furnished yearly for the ordinary public service. The number of followers to be maintained may depend on the value of the land and upon the rank and consequence of the estate holder. At every succession to an estate the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief and to pay a fine of some value—these acts being essential to entry into legal possession of his inheritance. He also pays some customary dues of a feudal nature and is bound to personal attendance at certain periods and occasions. In the State of the west belonging to the Rathor and Seolia clans the domains of all the subordinate Chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent roll, and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed men must be provided for the State service. In some States this service has been commuted for a fixed payment but the great land holders have usually resisted this change which obviously tends to increase the Chief's power and to lessen their own. Disobedience to a lawful summons or order involves forfeiture of lands; if the Chief can enforce it but it is rare that an estate is confiscated outright and annexed to Crown lands as the whole federation of minor Chiefs would be against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative. So long as the minor Chiefs fulfil their customary obligation they hold their estate on condition as well founded and defined as the one on which the ruling Chief governs his territory and their tenure is often just as ancient and their authority, within their own limits often as absolute.

In fact the system upon which the land is distributed among the branch families and other great hereditary land holders is the basis of the political constitution of a Pajput State and forms its characteristic distinction. And this system is not speaking accurately feudal though it has grown in certain States into something very like feudalism. The tenure of the great clansmen involves military service and payment of financial aids but its source is to be found in the original clan occupation of the lands and in the privileges of kinship and purity of descent from the original occupants or conquerors. The subordinate Chiefs really claim to be coparceners with the rulers in their right to dominion over the soil and to the fruits of it. Of course this constitutional principle has been much changed in practice in many of the States especially since the Mahratta disorganized Rājputana at the end of the last century. In the Eastern Rājput State which were most exposed to the attacks of Mughal Mahratta and Pathan the clan system has been much effaced politically and some Chiefs have centralized their power so as to obtain almost absolute jurisdiction over the whole of their territories. Moreover the Pajputs are very few among the population of some of the States. In Kotah the clan

system was almost extinguished by Zulim Singh, who brought the land mainly under direct fiscal management and substituted his own armed police for the feudal contingents. In Bundi some relations of the Chief still hold large grants, but without any independent jurisdiction. Bharatpur and Dholpur are Jat States in which the Chief's power is supreme, and in the Muhammadan State of Tonk the Rajput land-holders have been inevitably depressed while the Government is of the ordinary Muhammadan type. So that, whereas in the north and west a ruling Chief would hardly break through the compact front which his clansmen could at once oppose to any serious political encroachment and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen, in the east and south a Chief has his State more or less directly under his own executive power and a people of whom his clansmen form a small part. In the small Eastern State of Karauli, however, the clan system is still vigorous.

Around and below the great minor Chiefs and families are the kin-folk, who belong to the same sept of the clan, and who hold land of more or less extent, either independently of their head or on a sort of grant from him. In Western Rajputana there are large tracts of lands held by groups of Rajput proprietors, who represent a settlement anterior to, or at least coeval with, that of the dominant clan, which settlement may have been either that of an alien clan that has kept its lands undisturbed, or of a distinct sept belonging to the ruling clan. Some of the alien clans have been brought in later by marriage alliances or by having come as a contingent to aid the Chief of the country in some hard-fought war or distant expedition, services for which they received an allotment of land. The heads of these alien families often hold high rank in the State. . . .

The administrative business of a State usually falls into several different departments which are under hereditary officials—a very important class, of which the members almost always belong to particular castes and families—rarely to a Rajput clan. In some States the highest offices belong by heritage to a great kinsman of the Chief; though these offices are apt to become honorary, as they have become in Europe and the real power gets into the hands of very acute instruments of the Chief's good pleasure. It is often imprudent to place much authority in the hands of a leading noble, nor are the Thakurs usually qualified for the transaction of affairs, while they would rather look down upon official duties unless accompanied by very substantial rank and influence. In fact the condition of internal government in Rajputana much resembles what has passed in Europe, the ruler seeks to strengthen himself at the cost of the nobles, the nobles are on the watch against the encroachments of the ruler, and the officials are the astute men of business the *gens de la robe* of Europe, expert in law and finance, whose aid in such times has always been so essential to the ruler.

As the tendency of all office in Rajputana is to become hereditary, and as the right of the children and relations of an

official to be provided for in the public service is universally recognized, the Chief is always surrounded by a crowd of qualified claimants.

Several of the official families are descended from persons of the writing commercial caste who accompanied the earliest immigration of the ruling Chiefs into the country.

The great estate-holders, called the Thakurs, live most of the year in their forts on their own lands, and in the west they manage their own domains with little State interference, distributing justice and collecting their taxes and rents. When some complainant has interest enough to get an appeal seriously taken up at headquarters, or when some disorder or deed of notorious violence has created scandal, the ruling Chief interposes vigorously, though the matter is usually settled by a fine or a present. Where the Thakurs are most independent, they go little to Court though there is usually a fixed period when each man of rank is bound to attend on his Chief, and on great occasions they all assemble.

Where their separate status and power have been much reduced, they gravitate towards the level of privileged courtiers, whose places in the Chief's presence and at ceremonies are regulated by very minute etiquette. But a turbulent noble of the old school does not much enjoy a visit to Court, where there are usually long outstanding accounts to settle with astute officials, he goes there well attended by kinsfolk, and fences himself in his town house, where he occasionally stood a siege in the last generation and was sometimes murdered. It may be said that all the internal disorders of Rajputana since 1818, which were serious and widespread up to recent years, have been caused entirely by disputes between the ruling Chiefs and their nobles, the Chiefs striving to always depress and break down the power of the great kinsmen, the nobles being determined to restrict the strength of their ruler. The Maharratta invasion and usurpations had much diminished the strength of the State's ruler, on the other hand, the English supremacy is favourable to him, and the inclination of our English Government is naturally toward support of the central administration. Nor has the time of armed resistance by nobles to their Chief yet passed* away in the west and south west, where a Thakur will still if aggrieved, hold out as long as he can in the ancestral fort and if the fort is made too hot for him take to the wilds with his kinsmen and become an outlaw and leader of banditti. Usually these proceedings end in compromise and reconciliation.

* This was written in 1879

ALWAR

Historical Outline

The rulers of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs, a branch of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, of whom the Maharaja of Jaipur is the head and they claim descent from Bar Singh, the elder son of Raja Uday Karan who succeeded to the Chiefship of Amher in 1367. Raja Uday Karan's eldest son Bar Singh, gave up his rights of succession in favour of Nohar Singh, the younger son, and received a grant of 84 villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Rao Anu, the grandson of Bar Singh, was the founder of the Naruka House and left five sons, of whom the eldest, Rao Lala, was the ancestor of the ruling family of Alwar. His great grandson, Rao Kalyan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and received from Jaipur the grant of Macheri and other villages of which some were held by his successors till the time of Rao Partap Singh who developed his little estate of two and a half villages into a principality and threw off his allegiance to Jaipur. Partap Singh having rendered great service to Jaipur by defeating the Jats at the battle of Maonda (1766), received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri. Shortly afterwards he became practically independent, established other forts and ultimately in November 1770 obtained possession of Alwar, which till then had been held by the Jats of Bharatpur. From this time Partap Singh was recognised as their Ruler by the other Narukas, and towards the end of his reign obtained from Delhi the much-coveted fish (mahimaritih). Partap Singh died in 1791, having adopted as his successor Bahadur Singh who at the commencement of the Moharrir war entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government and rendered useful service to Lord Lake at the battle of Laswari. A treaty was made in 1803. In 1811 in consequence of the discovery of certain negotiations between Jaipur and Alwar the Ruler was obliged to bind himself not to enter into political relations with other States. On Bahadur Singh's death in 1815 he was succeeded by Maharao Raja Viney Singh whom he had intended to adopt and who was accepted as their Ruler by the Rajputs and the artillery (Golandaz). The succession was claimed on behalf of Bahadur Singh's illegitimate son Balwant Singh and after much dispute it was settled that Viney Singh, should have the title and Balwant Singh the power. Eventually the British Government interfered to secure proper maintenance for Balwant Singh on whose death in 1845 his possessions reverted to the State. Viney Singh proved his loyalty by his attempt during the mutiny to assist the beleaguered garrison of Agra. He died in 1857 and was succeeded by his only son Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh then a boy of twelve. The powers conferred upon the Maharao Raja in 1863 were greatly curtailed seven years later owing to the misgovernment of the Ruler, and a Political Agent was again appointed to Alwar.

Sheodan Singh died on the 11th October 1874 without leaving any legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted and was succeeded by Mangal Singh, a son of the Thakur of Thakur, whose selection was supported by the Rajputs of twelve Kotis or Houses closely allied to the ruling branch. Maharao Raja Sir Mangal Singh, G C S I, on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by the present Ruler Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj Sri Jey Singhji, G C S I G C I E.

The State has on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. The Alwar State Forces were placed at the disposal of Government during the China War. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar State Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

The Rulers of Alwar have a permanent salute of 15 guns and local salute of 17 guns.

THE RULER

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI MAHARAJ SRI JEY-SINGHJI G C S I G C I E OF ALWAR was born on the 14th June 1882 and succeeded his father the late Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh G C S I on the 23rd May 1892. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon Viceroy and Governor General of India on the 10th December 1903. His Highness was created a K C S I on the 1st January 1909 a K C I E on the 12th December 1911 a G C I E on the 1st January 1919 and a G C S I, on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1910 and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921 and on this date the permanent local salute of the Maharaj within the limits of the State and His Highness' personal salute were raised from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India.

His Highness whose mother was a daughter of the late Maharaja Bhairon Singh of Putilam is a Lalawat Arora Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and is a descendant of the ruling house of Amber.

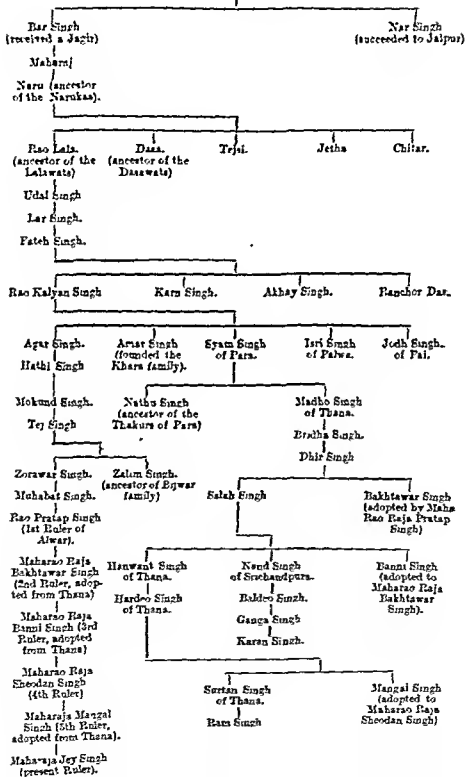
His Highness' house has been connected by marriage with the Sisodia family of Shahpura the Thakur family of Malawan the Pathor families of Bikaner and Kishengarh and the Jareja families of Jannagar Klerara and Rajpura in Kaithwar.

His Highness was married on the 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sardul Singh of Kishengarh. Her Highness died on the 20th May 1921. On the 17th

April 1914, His Highness married the daughter of the Jareja family of Khersara in Kathiawar. Her Highness died on the 24th March 1919. His Highness was married a third time on the 7th December 1919 to the daughter of the Jareja family of Rajpura in Kathiawar

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the Ruling family of Alwar from Raja Udai Karan of Amber (Jaipur):—

RAJA UDAI KARAN (1367).



LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

RAO KALYAN SINGH, had five sons whose descendants came into possession of separate lands. They are known as the Panch Thikanas (Bijwat, Para, Palwa, Khera and Nizamnagar). Further off-shoots of these Thikanas are known as the Bara Kotris. All members of these twelve houses take their seat in the Darbar on the right of the Ruler. In addition to these, the families of Dasawat, Lalawat, Chatarka and Desha Nrukas are also seated on the right. Sambhandhis (relatives) and senior officials are seated on the left.

Among the families of nobles succession is by primogeniture and the eldest son succeeds to the Jagir. Most of the Jagirdars keep horses for State service. The Raja of Nimrana, who is a feudatory of the State, pays a tribute in cash.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

Nil.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Nimrana.*—**RAJA JANAK SINGH BAHADUR OF NIMRANA**, Chauhan Rajput of the Sankat sub-division and Kharak family, claims to be connected by descent with the famous Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, Raj Deo, sixth in descent from Madan Pal, who is said to have founded Mandawar in 1170, received the title of Raja for services performed and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent, but together with the Kishengauh Pargana was given in 1803 by the British Government to Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar. In 1861 the then Raja rebelled against Alwar, but was immediately subdued and it was arranged in 1868 that the Raja was to exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within his estate subject to any conditions the British Government might lay down, and was to pay an annual tribute to Alwar of one-eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate.

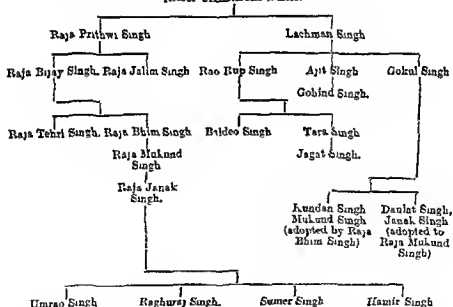
On the 17th December 1889, it was agreed that for the next term of 30 years beginning on the 1st January 1899, Rs. 4,300 should be paid annually by Nimrana to Alwar, this sum being one-eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate according to the new settlement, minus a sum of about Rs. 400 remitted.

The Rules applicable to feudatories of the Imperial Government were to apply to successions in Nimrana. The estate, which is situated in the north-west of Alwar, consists of nineteen villages with an annual income of about Rs. 37,565, including Rs. 5,650 Muafis, etc. During the minority of the present Raja it was under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Alwar. Raja Janak Singh was invested with ruling powers in Nimrana, subject to certain conditions, with effect from the 16th October 1896. He was given full powers in February 1907. Raja Janak Singh is a son

of Daulat Singh and a cousin to the late Raja, to whom he was adopted in 1886 by the widows of Rajas Prithwi Singh and Isri Singh. He was born on the 3rd November 1875 and was educated at the Mayo College which he left in the autumn of 1895. The Raja married (1894) a daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh of Thana, the uncle of the present and brother of the late Ruler of Alwar. This Rani died on the 27th May 1898 leaving two sons Madho Singh (born in January 1895) and Umrao Singh (born in December 1896), of whom the first named died on the 28th November 1908. He married the daughter of Thakur Prithwi Singh, Jagirdar of Tasing in Alwar, in July 1899, and by her has a son named Raghuraj Singh, born in 1901. He has no male relation in the family of his adoption, his nearest blood relatives being of the family of his late uncle Kundan Singh, who died on the 18th July 1896.

These relationships are explained by the following table —

RAJA CHANDRA BHAN



(2) *Thana* — **RAJA RAM SINGH OF THANA** born in 1878, a Lalawat Naruka of the Kachhwaha clan, is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, the younger son of Thakur Shyam Singh of Para who being one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh, was a member of the Panch Thikanas. The estate lies in the Rajgarh Tehsil and consists of four villages (Thana, Kali Puhari, Mohabbatpur and Khera), yielding an annual income of Rs 10 000. It maintains 21 horses. Ram Singh succeeded in July 1897 on the death of his father Thakur Sultan Singh. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaj on the 10th December 1913. He has acted as Muotazim Jagir and on one occasion

officiated as a Member of the State Council, a position which his ancestors, Thakurs Hanwant Singh and Hardeo Singh also held. He has the first seat among the *Tazimis*.

(3) *Jaoli*—**RAO BAHADUR RAJA DURJAN SINGH OF JAOLI**, is a Desawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan. He was born in 1866 and was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate, which consists of Jaoli, Baroli Dulehpura and Pirtolpura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and yields an income of about Rs 12,000. Jaoli holds the mansab of "*Seh-Hizari*" (Commandant three thousand) since the time of the Mughal Emperors. The Jagirdar had three sons: Kalyan Singh (born in 1892), Kishen Singh (born in 1894) and Raghunath Singh (born in 1902). Kalyan Singh died in March 1919 leaving an infant son. Durjan Singh was appointed a member of the State Council in March 1897 and Finance Minister in 1916. He received the *Kusari Hind* silver Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903 and the title of RAO Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 1st January 1904. He was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction by His Highness on the 12th December 1916. He retired from the office of the Finance Minister and the Senior Minister of Council in November 1919. The Thikana enjoys a *Tazim*.

(4) *Bijwar*—**THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BIJWAR**, is a member of the Lalwant family of the Naruka sub-clan. He is a descendant of Thalur Zalim Singh, son of Rao Tej Singh and holds an estate in the south of Alwar consisting of four villages and yielding an annual income of Rs 7,000. The Thikana maintains 10 horses. Thakur Kalyan Singh is the son of Thalur Madho Singh and grandson of Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thalur Lakhdir Singh of Bijwar by whom he was adopted, and on the latter's death in 1876 Ranjit Singh succeeded to the estate. Thakur Lakhdir Singh was a member of the Council which governed the State from 1860 to 1863 during the minority of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh. After the Ruler was invested with governing powers Thalur Lakhdir Singh resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866 he invaded Alwar but was unsuccessful and had to retire. In 1870 a further insurrection took place which ended in the formation of a Council of which Thakur Lakhdir Singh was a member under the Presidency of the Political Agent. In 1876 after the death of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh he was an unsuccessful candidate for the *gadi* and having refused to present the customary *Nazar* to the newly invested Ruler he was banished from the State and eventually died at Ajmer.

Thakur Kalyan Singh succeeded on the death of his father in December 1916. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he obtained the Diploma and was then taken to England by His Highness the Maharaja in May 1920 to complete his education at Cambridge. In December of the same year however he was recalled and after completing his education under a European tutor he was appointed A. D. C. to His Highness. On the 10th

December 1921 he was granted the rank of Captain in the Alwar State Forces. He officiated for about a year and a half as Hakim Jagir and is now Home Minister. The Thikana is Tazim.

(4) *Garhi*—THAKUR KARAN SINGH OF GARHI, born in November 1881, a Dwarwat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of 8 villages, situated in the south-east of Alwar and yielding an annual income of about Rs. 16,000. The Jagirdar maintains 20 horses. This family, like that of Jodhi, springs from Dasa, the second son of Naru Abhey Ram and Anand Ram, descendants of Dasa in the sixth generation, are said to have left Jaipur for Delhi in search of adventure. On their way they received an invitation from Maharao Raja Bhikhtawar Singh of Alwar to stay and protect the inhabitants of Maujpur, a town now in the Lachhmangarh Tehsil, from the plundering Meos. Accepting this proposal, they built the fort of Garhi in the neighbouring hills and established themselves there. Thakur Mangal Singh, the father of the present Jagirdar, held the office of the member of State Council from December 1870 till his death in July 1901. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1877 and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in January 1900. He died on the 2nd July 1901 and was succeeded by Thakur Karan Singh. He has one brother named Kesri Singh.

The Thikana is Tazim.

(5) *Nizamnagar*—RAO BHAIROO SINGH OF NIZAMNAGAR, is a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The family of Rai, which was originally settled in Jaipur, immigrated into Alwar in 1770 after Maharao Raja Parbat Singh had established his independence and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house. The hereditary title of Rao was conferred on the then Jagirdar by the Darbar. The estate consists of the village of Nizamnagar, half of Berka and half of Behari, of the annual income of Rs. 2,000 and keeps up four horses for the service of the State. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather Rao Gopal Singh (who held the office of a Member of the State Council for about 20 years) in 1911. He was born in 1901 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Thikana is managed by the Court of Wards. The Jagirdar enjoys a Tazim.

(7) *Khora*—The Jagir of Khora consists of six villages, namely Khora, Malawali, Nagli Hassan, Rah Pahari, Khajauta and Moosapur, in the south-west of Alwar. The Thikana maintains 27 horses for the service of the State. The Jagirdar who is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput claims his descent from Thakur Amar Singh, son of Rao Kalvan Singh. The Thikana is Tazim and the last Jagirdar, Thakur Daulat Singh, having died without an heir it is managed by the Court of Wards.

(8) *Para*—THAKUR PHUL SINGH OF PARA, (born on 27th September 1888), is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and a descendant of Thakur Sham Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh. He holds an estate, consisting of

a Tazim with the title of Rao from the Darbar and has held the appointment of Naib (assistant) Muntazim Jagir and Hakim Muafiat and Punjab Departments. He is Circle Officer, Baleta.

(12) *Churati* — **LIEUTENANT COLONEL D H A B A I GANESHI LAL C I E OF CHURAITI**, is a grandson of Dhabai Har Narayan who held several offices in the State. His father, Dhabai Mukund Lal, was a companion to His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh and Munsarim Zenani Deorhi. At the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1883, Dhabai Mukund Lal was mauled by a tiger and succumbed to his injuries. The present Dhabai was a companion to His Highness the Maharaja during his minority and was educated at the Government College Ajmer. On the death of his grandfather in 1901 he was appointed Munsarim Rath Khana and after holding various appointments such as Forest Officer and Military Secretary, he was granted a Tazim in October 1909 and was appointed Army Minister in 1913. He holds the village of Churati on hereditary Istimrarani tenure. He is now Akhet officer Army Minister and Inspector General of Forests.

(13) *Barkhara* — **DIWAN NAU NIHAL SINGH OF BARKHARA** Vaishya Agarwal is a son of Dewan Hamir Singh and a grandson of Diwan Sri Ram M A of Delhi who was the Chief Minister of the State under His late Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh who in recognition of his meritorious services granted him a Tazim Kara and Langar in 1883 and the village of Bakhara in August 1886. Diwan Nau Nihal Singh enjoys a Tazim and is working as a Munsiff.

(14) *Kaler* — **JOSHI SRI NARAYAN OF KALER** is a descendant of Joshi Chhitar Mal of Jaipur who immigrated into Alwar. Rao Raja Partab Singh granted him the villages of Bhurawas and Kaler and a plot of Muafi land in Tehsil Thana Ghazi. The Joshi is a Tazimi in Alwar as well as in Jaipur where also he holds a muafi.

(15) *Gothri* — **RAJ PROHIT BALI NATH OF GOTHRI**, belongs to a very ancient family whose ancestors originally migrated from Amber and settled in Macheri with Rao Kalau Singh. Daulat Ram, the common ancestor of the Prohit family came from Macheri and settled with Rao Raja Partab Singh in Rajgarh being granted a Tazim and Gothri village in muafi. He is a Tazimi Sardar.

(16) *Todli* — **RAJ MISRA MANOHAR LAL OF TODLI** is a descendant of Misra Sita Ram who in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh came from Macheri and settled in Alwar and was in 1812 granted the village of Todli and some land in Rajgarh. He succeeded his elder brother Raj Misra Madan Mohan Lal in November 1906 at the age of fourteen. He is a Tazimi Sardar.

(17) **PANDIT CHANDRA DATT RAJ PANDIT SHASTRI** is a grandson of Pandit Prem Dutt of Alwar who came to Alwar in the time of Maharaja Raja Bakhtawar Singh. He studied at the

Oriental College, Lahore, where he passed the Shastri Examination in 1892. He was granted a Tazim and appointed Raj Pandit (which office he holds at present) in July 1916.

(18) **RAO RAJA JASWANT SINGH**, is a Khawaswal, son of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh and, on the death of his father and the succession of Maharaj Mangal Singh, he put forward a claim to the Alwar Gaddi. Being unsuccessful he left Alwar for Delhi at the instance of Muhammad Ibrahim, a Delhi merchant who had enriched himself through Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh's liberality. In April 1880, he returned to Alwar and threw himself on the mercy of Maharaj Mangal Singh who allotted him a sum of Rs. 10,000 a year for his expenses, which amount he has been receiving since that time. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaj on the 12th December 1919. He has the first seat among the Tazimis in the left row in ceremonial Darbars.

(19) *Chimraoli*.—**THAKUR SAWAI SINGH OF CHIM-RAOLI**, a Gaur Rajput, was adopted from Kali Pahari in Luchhmangarh Nizamat. He was educated at Alwar and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Thakur Hathi Singh, a former Jagirdar of Chimraoli, refused to pay Nazari to Maharaj Mangal Singh on his accession, in consequence of which his Jagir was confiscated. It was granted afresh to Sawai Singh. The estate consists of six villages in the south-east of Alwar and yields an annual income of Rs. 10,000. It maintains 15 horses for the service of the State and enjoys a Tazim.

(20) *Salpur*.—**THAKUR REWAT SINGH OF SALPUR**, (born in 1890) is a Jaitawat Rathor Rajput and holds an estate of seven villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 13,000. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has one son Gopal Singh, born in 1910. Thakur Bijay Singh, the ancestor of the Jagirdar, migrated to Alwar from Bagri in Jodhpur in 1773 in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, whose mother was Thakur Bijay Singh's sister. The Rao Raja granted a Jagir to his eldest son Pahar Singh, and two other Jagirs to his remaining two sons. The Thibana is a Tazim and maintains 22 horses for the service of the State. The present Jagirdar served as an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaj and as Munasiri Toshakhana. He is now retired from State service.

(21) *Taseeng*.—The estate of Taseeng is divided into 4 Panas (parts). The principal owners of each of the Panas now are:—**THAKUR RAM NATH SINGH**, Tazim Sardar and Tikai (born 1858), **THAKUR BIJAY SINGH**, (born 1867), **THAKUR SURAT SINGH**, (born 1861) AND **THAKUR GANGA SINGH**. They are Bargujar Rajputs, the descendants of Udat Singh, their common ancestor, who first came from Patan and settled here. They maintain 28 horses for the service of the State.

(22) *Bijwar Chauhan*.—**THAKUR DEVI SINGH, OF BIJWAR CHAUHAN**, (born 1902) is a Chauhan Rajput whose

ancestors held the villages of Bijwar, Bichla and Pehal on Istimrari tenure from the time of the Mughul Emperors. In 1803, while Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh was on the *Gaddi*, Bijwar and Bichla were converted into a jagir in the name of Thakur Ajmer Singh on condition that 10 horses were maintained for the service of the State. The village of Pehal is still held on Istimrari tenure. The Jagirdar and his two younger brothers studied for some time at the Mayo College. In May 1923 he was sent to England to prosecute his studies further. He returned in December 1927 and was appointed as an A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja. The Jagirdar is Tazimi.

(23) *Tatarpur*—THAKUR MADHO SINGH OF TATARPUR, is a Chauhan Rajput and is the cousin of the late Thakur Ram Nath Singh. After the death of Thakur Ram Nath Singh the thikana was granted afresh to the present Thakur in 1927. The Thikana is Tazimi and maintains one horse for the State.

(24) *Sukhmanheri*—THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF SUKHMANNERI, is a Jaitawat Rathor belonging to the family of Salpur and Rasulpur Jagirdars. His ancestor Indar Singh, was originally granted the village of Bareri in Tijara in 1804, but this was subsequently in 1827, exchanged for Sukhmanheri. The Jagirdar maintains 11 horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim.

(25) *Rasulpur*—THAKUR DHARA SINGH OF RASULPUR, (born 1908) belongs to the Jaitawat Rathor clan. His ancestor, Jawan Singh, immigrated into Alwar from Jodhpur and his (Jawan Singh's) son Kanak Singh received the village of Rasulpur as Jagir in 1838. His family was connected by matrimony with the ruling family of Alwar. The Jagirdar who is a minor after studying in the Nobles School Alwar joined the Mayo College and remained there till April 1926. He has undergone military training in the Jey Paltan and Mangal Lancers. He is a Tazimi Sardar and is serving as an Akhet officer. The Thikana maintains 4 horses for State service and is managed by the Court of Wards.

(26) *Bamanheri (Langrawas)*—THAKUR MADHO SINGH, OF BAMANNERI, who is a minor was born in 1908. He is a descendant of Balwant Singh Rathor Medhia of Kuchawan in Jodhpur. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh having married a daughter of the Thakur of Kuchawan this Jagir was granted to Balwant Singh in 1800. The present Jagirdar succeeded his father Mahabat Singh in 1919 and is being educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He is a Tazimi. The Thikana is managed by the Court of Wards.

(27) *Mool Khari*—THAKUR RAM PARTAB SINGH OF Mool KHARI, the present Jagirdar belongs to the Jadon family of Kankwari in the Alwar State and is a descendant of Tai Singh, whose daughter was married to Rao Raja Partab Singh and to whom the Jagir was granted in 1790. The Jagir maintains 14 horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim. (The Thikana is under the management of the Court of Wards.)

(28) *Jirauli*.—THAKUR BALA BAKHSI SINGH OF JIRAOI, is a Rothor Chandawat Rajput, whose ancestor, Sheo Singh, immigrated into the State from Kothian in Mewar in the time of Rao Rajo Portab Singh, who married a sister of Sheo Singh. The estate yields an annual income of Rs. 1,200. The Jagirdar was educated in the Alwar Nobles' School and was for some years in State service as Kiledar of the Alwar Fort and later as extra Naib Muntazim of the Jagu Department. (He is now working as Naib Hakim Jagu. The Jagir is Tazimi.)

(29) *Mundia Khera*.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAO RAJA AMAR SINGH, O.B.E., OF MUNDIA KHERA, is a Khawaswal son of Maharaj Kishore Singh, son of Maharaja Takht Singh of Jodhpur. He was made companion to the present Ruler by the late Maharaj Mangal Singh and was educated with him at the Mayo College. He was granted the villages of Manki and Bhandoli in October 1906 and Rasulpur and Tasmur in December 1919 as Jagu. The Jagirdar was granted a Tazim in July 1904 and the title of Rao Raja was conferred on him in 1913 by His Highness the Moharaj. For his meritorious services the Jagir of Manki of Rs. 5,000 was exchanged for the Jagir of Mundia Khera yielding an annual income of Rs. 10,000. The estate maintains ten horses for the service of the State. The Rao Rajo held the appointment of Military Secretary for some years and is now Personal Secretary to His Highness the Moharaj. He is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Alwar State Forces.

(30) *Mandawar*.—RAO USUF ALI KHAN OF MANDAWAR, belongs to the family of Chauhan Rajputs who embraced Islam during the reign of Firoz Shah, King of Delhi, in 1442 A.D. The family was granted the villages of Hadnheri and Bawad on Istimrar tenure, some land in Mandawar for the purpose of planting a garden and a cash allowance by way of Nankar—these grants being sanctioned in the name of Rao Nahar Khan at the time of the foundation of the State. The Rao is a Tazimi Sardar.

(31) *Barrod*.—RANA SARDAR SINGH OF BARROD, is a Chauhan Rajput whose ancestors have, since the time of the Moghul Emperors held several villages on Istimrar Jama and Nankar tenure and also some villages in "Jaedad Sigha" from Jaipur. In 1799 plots of land, measuring about 150 bigas, were granted to Jawahir Singh by Maharao Raja Bhikhtwar Singh and subsequently a cash allowance of Rs. 10 a month was allotted to his son, Gaj Singh. The present Muafidar receives Rs. 110 on account of Nankar and Rs. 45 per annum from the Punna (charity) Department, in addition to the income derived from his land. He is a Tazimi.

(32) *Mukandpura*.—THAKUR DHIR SINGH, OF MUKANDPURA, who died recently was a Jadon Rajput and a descendant of Ganga Singh, who was a resident of Fatehpur (Karauli) and married a daughter of the Khora Thikana in consequence of which alliance he was granted a Jagu in the Alwar State in 1812. The Jagirdar, in addition to his Jagir in Alwar, has a village Mothapur

in Jaipur, with an annual income of Rs 5,000 and Patahpur in Karauli yielding Rs 500 annually. He was a Tazim Sardar in all the three States. He has left six sons. (The eldest, Thakur Lachin Singh, died after succeeding his father and the mutation case is pending.)

(33) *Kalyanpura*—THAKUR RATAN SINGH, OF KALYANPURA, a Jadon Rajput is a descendant of Shimbhu Singh, who was granted a Jagir and Tazim in 1824. (He died in 1926 leaving 3 sons. The mutation case is pending. The Thikana enjoys Tazim.)

(34) *Intola*—THAKUR LAWAMAR SINGH, OF INTOLA, is a descendant of Manohar Singh Jadon, a resident of Karauli State, who was granted a Jagir by Maharao Raja Vinay Singh in 1829. He is a Tazim Sardar.

(35) *Kesroli*—THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH, OF KESROLI, the origin of the Jagir of Kesroli dates from 1831 when Kesroli together with Jugrawar was granted to Gulab Singh, Ranawat, Siodia Rajput of the Mewar family, by Maharao Raja Vinay Singh. The last Jagirdar Bhim Singh died without heir in May 1918 and the Jagir lapsed to the State. It was granted afresh to THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH, the villages Jugrawar being exchanged for Nalka. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs 7,000 and maintains four horses for State service. The present Jagirdar who is Munasim Baghat was granted a Tazim as a personal distinction in May 1916. (The Thikana is under the Supervision of the Court of Wards.)

(36) *Mannala*—COLONEL THAKUR CHHAJJE SINGH, OF MANNAKA, a Jadon Bharti Rajput, was granted a Jagir by His Highness the Maharaj in December 1916.

Subsequently, in 1919, a Tazim was also conferred on him. He has held several offices in the State and is, at present, Senapati of the State Forces. The Thikana maintains two horses for State service.

(37) *Naharpur*—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH, NAHARPUR, a Shekhwat Khawaswal Rajput and maternal uncle of Khawas Ram Lal of Butja, was granted a personal Tazim in 1917, and the Jagir of Dewakhari in 1919. The estate maintains two horses for State service. The Jagirdar has held several offices in the State. His Jagir was resumed and he was granted afresh the Jagir of Naharpur and Desula in 1922. He is now working as Hakim Deorhi Khas.

(iii) Officials

(1) SARDAR BAHADUR NATHA SINGH, C I E President, Alwar Recruiting Board.

(2) SARDAR BAHADUR DAUD KHAN, Senapati of the Alwar State Forces and A D C to H E the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

(3) KHAN SAHEB YAQUB KHAN, is the head of the Alwar Stud

(4) MUMTAZ KHAS SYED MOHAMMED, is Controllor of Palaces

(5) PANDIT KRISHNA CHANDRA, is Raj Jvotshi

Hereditary Office Bearers

And

Dungarpur Ude Singh had been succeeded by his elder son, Prithwi Raj, and the two brothers, finding their continual border warfare was intolerable agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar as to the partition of their lands. Accordingly in 1529 the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara, which since that date have remained perfectly distinct and independent of one another.

Other records relate that the Chief of Bagar, Ude Singh, divided his territory at his death between his two sons, Prithwi Raj and Jajmal."

Of subsequent Rulers, two only are worthy of mention, namely, Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the 17th century is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south-east, and called it Kushalgarh after himself, and Prithwi Singh (1747-86) who invaded and conquered the neighbouring State of Sunth, but restored it to its ruler with exception of the districts of Chalkari and Shergarh now in the south-west of Banswara. These two tracts are now held respectively by the Rans of Kushalgarh and of Garhi, two of the principal nobles of the State. Towards the end of the 18th century, Banswara became more or less subject to the Mahrattas, and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812, the then Ruler, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Maharattas, offered to become tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made, and soon afterwards the tribute, formerly paid to the Mahratta Chief of Dhar, was transferred to the British Government.

Maharawal Pirthi Singh, the 14th Ruler of Banswara died in the year 1786, leaving four sons; of these the eldest, Bijay Singh, succeeded his father, the second, Bakhat Singh, received the Jagi of Khandu, and the third Kushal Singh that of Surpur, and the 4th Ram Singh that of Tejpur. Maharawal Bijay Singh was succeeded by his son Maharawal Umed Singh and subsequently by his grand-son Bhawani Singh who died in 1839, leaving no son or brother. The nearest relative, according to the rule of primogeniture, was thus the eldest descendant of Bakhat Singh, his grand-son Man Singh. The Chauhan, who were then the most influential personages in the State fearing the rivalry of the Khandu Family placed Man Singh's uncle, Bahadur Singh, the Second son of Bakhat Singh and adopted by Ram Singh of Tejpur, on the *gadi*, before Man Singh was aware of what was going on. Bahadur Singh who was old was persuaded to adopt from the Junior branch of Surpur, Lachman Singh, the son of Bakhat Singh, second son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur. Five years later Maharawal Bahadur Singh died, and Lachman Singh succeeded him. Maharawal Lachman Singh was married twelve times and at his death left three sons. Maharawal Lachman Singh was succeeded by his son Shanbhu Singh who was married nine times and at his death on the 27th December 1913, left eight sons and two daughters, the youngest of the sons, Maharaj Sawaraj Singh died on the 16th October 1926. Maharawal Shanbhu Singh was

succeeded by his eldest son the present Maharawal Shri Prithi Singh Bahadur on the 5th January 1914

The family most closely connected with the Ruling House is that of Bakhat Singh of Khandu of which the present representative, the fifth in descent from the founder, is Raghunath Singh who was born on the 6th August 1881

RULER

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SHRI PIRTHI SINGH BAHADUR was born on the 15th July 1888, and succeeded his father Maharawal Shambhan Singh, on the 8th January 1914. He was invested with ruling powers in March of the same year. He is a Rajput of the Aharya Chelot Sub division of the Siodia clan. He was married, first to the daughter of His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G C S I, late Maharao of Sirohi. But she died on the 24th December 1909 after giving birth to the present Maharaj Kunwar Chandra Veer Singh. His Highness was then married to the daughter of the late Rana of Danta in Gujerat. The second Maharani also died on the 20th March 1916, leaving two daughters and one son but the son Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh, breathed his last 19 days after his mother's death. His Highness was then married to the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Malia in Gujerat and to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar in Gujerat. The third Maharani has also one daughter. The fourth Maharani has four daughters and one son Maharaj Kunwar Narpal Singh who was born on the 15th Mar 1921.

The following table shows the ruler of the Banswara family —

[BANSWARA.

of Banswara

Maharaja
(proposed)
[Sinh
died 1926)

Shankar Singh

Shri, Kunwar
Narpat Singh.

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of Banswara are the hereditary nobles, the Diwan and a few office bearers. The last are only hereditary in the sense that they hold jagirs from the Durbar. They do not necessarily succeed to any particular office. The Diwan is generally a foreigner.

As in Mewar there seem originally to have been 16 nobles of the first grade called "Solih" and 32 of the 2nd grade called "Battis." The Jagirdars of Chanduji ka Gurha, Pipalda, Gori Teppur, Sarwan, Daulatpura, Khandu, Surpur, Teppur, Sagrod are "Bhais." There is a fourth grade called "Gudra-Bandhis." In the Durbar, of the "Bhais" the Jagirdars of Khandu, Surpur, Teppur, Sagrod take their seats in the front row on the left side of the Ruler, and the Jagirdars of Chanduji ka Gurha, Pipalda, Gori Teppur, Sarwan, Daulatpura take their seats in the front row on the right side of the Ruler below the Maharaj Kunwar. Of the 1st grade, the Jagirdars of Kushalgarh, Gopinath ka Gurha, Udwarra and Kushalpura sit in the second row on the left side and those of Molan, Athnari, Metwala, Garhi, Ganora sit on the right side in the second row. The second grade jagirdars sit below the 1st grade on the right side. Below them sit the Gurha Bandhis.

The "Bhais" are all Sisodias.

The following are the principal nobles —

Sisodias

- 1 Maharaj Gulab Singh of Chanduji-ka Gurha
- 2 Maharaj Lal Singh of Pipalda
- 3 Maharaj Madan Singh of Sarwan
- 4 Maharaj Chhattr Singh of Gori-Teppur
- 5 Maharaj Kishore Singh of Daulatpura
- 6 Maharaj Digvijai Singh of Sagrod
- 7 Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu
- 8 Maharaj Bhastendra Singh of Surpur
- 9 Maharaj Sujan Singh of Teppur
- 10 Saktawat Jaswant Singh of Kushalpura

Chaulans

- 11 Thakur Pratap Singh of Molan
- 12 Thakur Bijay Singh of Metwala
- 13 Rao Harnam Singh of Garhi
- 14 Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora

15 *Thakur Durga Narain Singh of Khern Rohania

16 †Thakur Umed Singh of Anwagaron

17 Thakur Sajjan Singh of Maur (Nos 15 and 16 belong to Dungarpur but hold Jagirs in Banswara as well)

Rathors

18 Rao Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh

19 Thakur Moti Singh of Gopinath ka Gurha

20 Thakur Lachman Singh of Udwarra

The Maharaj of Khairat is descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh as mentioned in the historical outline. Maharaj Bhartendra Singh of Surpur and Maharaj Digvijaya Singh of Sargod are the cousins of the present Maharawal and Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur is his uncle. The Jagirdar of Kushalpur is a Sisodia of the Siktawat branch of the Mewar family. The Chauhan families all claim descent from Raja Prithvi Raj of Delhi and are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Sambhar when defeated by the Muhammadans. Of the Rathor Nobles the Rao of Kushalgarh is a Ramawat while the Thakurs of Gopinath ka Gurha and Udwarra are Mehtias and are connected with the Ruling family of Marwar. The brothers and nobles of the Solah grade are accorded Tazim. Succession to a Jagir is governed by the Law of Primogeniture younger sons are provided with maintenance. All Jagirdars have to render personal and other services when required by the Darbar. Tribute is paid by all except the Jagirdars of Kushalpur and Semra. Until recent years most of the offices in the State were held by the descendants of Nima Mahajans whose ancestors accompanied the first Ruler from Dungarpur and settled in Banswara. Now Nagar Brahmins and Oswals have generally superseded them in service.

(1) Members of the Ruling Family

His Highness has the following six brothers —

(1) MAHARAJ GULAB SINGH Jagirdar of Chanduji ka Gurha

(2) MAHARAJ LAL SINGH Jagirdar of Pipalda

(3) MAHARAJ MADAN SINGH Jagirdar of Sarwan

(4) MAHARAJ CHHATRA SINGH Jagirdar of Gori Tejpur

(5) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH Jagirdar of Daulatpura

(6) MAHARAJ SHANKER SINGH

Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur is His Highness' uncle

Maharaj Digvijay Singh of Sargod and Maharaj Bhartendra Singh of Surpur are His Highness' cousins

* He is also Thakur of Thakarda in Dungarpur

† He is also Thakur of Mandow in Dungarpur

(u) Nobles and Sardars, etc

The following nobles alone call for separate notice —

1 *Kushalgarh* —**RAO RANJIT SINGH OF KUSHALGARH** is a Rathor Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan. While a feudatory of Banswara, to whom he pays tribute, and renders certain services, the position of the Rao is analogous to that of the mediatised Chiefs in Central India, and he corresponds direct in all matters with the Political Agent. The Chiefship, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, consists of 334 villages situated to the south of Banswara. The annual income is estimated at about Rs. 1,76,184. In addition to the tribute of Rs. 500 a year paid to Banswara, Rs. 202 8 are paid annually to Rutlam on account of the Jagir of Khara comprising 60 villages granted by that State in 1782. The Kushalgarh family is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson, Asharan, obtained the grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The distinctive name of Ramawat, by which the sub-clan is known, is derived from Ram Singh the sixth in descent from Rao Jodha. Ram Singh was killed about 1631 in a war between the Chaudhans of Banswara and the Rathors regarding the succession to the *Gadi* of Banswara, which was disputed between the son of a Chaudhan and the son of a Rathor Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. The title of Rao was conferred on Thakur Zalim Singh by Rana Bhimsingh of Mewar. The present Rao is the fourth in descent from Rao Zalim Singh. He was born on the 2nd May 1882 and succeeded his father, Rao Uda Singh on 13th January 1916. He has five sons Brij Behari Singh, Bharat Singh, Udayaram Singh, Ramechandra Singh, and Devi Charan Singh. Brij Behari Singh, the eldest was born on 19th February 1903, and was married to the daughter of the Rana of Kharjurgon in the United Provinces in June 1922. A grand son was born to the Rao on the 11th May 1924. The Rao has two brothers, Jaswan Singh and Chhatir Singh, born in 1892 and 1897 respectively, one uncle Jaswant Singh born in 1861, and two cousins. The family of the Rao is closely connected with that of the Rathor Raja of Bhilwara. On the occasion of the succession of a new Rao to the Kushalgarh Chiefship the ceremony of *Talwar-Bandi* (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja who attends at Kushalgarh for this purpose.

2 *Garhi* —**RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF GARHI** a Chaudhan Rajput is a premier noble of Banswara. The family of Garhi which has for some time been the most powerful and influential in Banswara is of comparatively recent origin in the State. The first of the line Agar Singh came from Thakard in Dungarpur State towards the middle of the 18th century, and received from Maharawal Ude Singh II the Jagir of Wasi. Agar Singh was killed in an attempt to reduce to subjection certain mutinous members of the Maharawal's family but his son Ude Singh completed the enterprise to a successful conclusion and received as his reward the Jagirs of Naugama (taken from the rebels) and Garhi. Other villages were added later. For services rendered to the Maharawal

of Dungarpur in expelling the Mahrattas. Thakur Arjun Singh subsequently received a grant of villages in that State. Arjun Singh's successor, Thakur Hatan Singh, who was the prime mover in the substitution in the State of the Surpur line for that of Khandu, received the title of Rao from his son-in-law, the Maharana of Udaipur.

The Estate, which consists of two hundred and thirteen villages, of which the majority are situated to the west of Banswara, yields a revenue of about Rs. 1,12,000 and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,500-8 to the Banswara Darbar. Of the whole Estate, one hundred and twenty-five villages comprised in the district of Chilikari, were conquered by Banswara troops from the neighbouring State of Sunth Rampur in Rewa Kantha, and were subsequently bestowed on Thakur Ude Singh, the leader of the force. The Estate held in Dungarpur is worth about Rs. 7,400 a year. The present Rao, who was born on the 17th September 1914, is the son of the late Rao Rai Singh of Garhi and succeeded to the Jagir on the latter's death on the 27th October 1918. Owing to his minority, the Thikana is under the management of the Darbar.

3. *Khandu*.—*MAHARAJ RAGHUNATH SINGH OF KHANDU* is a Sisodia Rajput descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh (1747-86). An account of the origin and descent of the family has been given in the historical outline. The Estate, which is situated to the east of Banswara, comprises one hundred and six villages with an annual income of Rs. 28,440. In consideration of the succession to the estate of a junior branch of the family, the tribute was reduced to a nominal sum of Rs. 200-8 by Maharawal Bahadur Singh. Maharaj Raghunath Singh was born on the 6th August 1881, and succeeded his grandfather Fateh Singh in 1890. He has a son, Shankar Singh.

4. *Molan*.—*THAKUR PRATAB SINGH OF MOLAN* is a Chauhan Rajput of the Kalinmalote clan, and is in point of descent the leading noble of Banswara, his ancestors having held an important Jagir on the east side of the Mahi river under the Dungarpur Darbar, before the separation of the two States. Until the days of Maharawal Prithi Singh, by whom a considerable portion of the Estate was confiscated and transferred to Garhi, Molan was the most important Estate in Banswara, being worth about a lakh of rupees. The present value of the thirty villages to which it has been reduced is only Rs. 4,357. A sum of Rs. 428-4 is payable to the Darbar on account of tribute. Thakur Pratab Singh, who was born in 1901, succeeded to the Estate in March 1911.

(iii) *Chief officials*

MR RAJKUMAR CHATTERJEE, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, is the Dewan of the State since February 1930

(iv) *Hereditary Officials.*

Nil.

BHARATPUR

Historical Outline

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat Landholder, by name Churaman who built two petty forts in the villages of Thana and Sinsini, a little south of Dig, from which he organised marauding expeditions and even ventured to harass the rear of the Imperial Army on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Deccan. Churaman was overcome by the Ruler of Amber, Jai Singh, expelled from his territories, and succeeded by his younger brother Thakur Badam Singh, whose eldest son, Suraj Mal subsequently assumed the title of Raja and established himself at Bharatpur where he built a large fort. Suraj Mal took a large part in the numerous struggles of the first half of the eighteenth century between the Mughals the Mahrattas the Rohillas and Duranis and extended his borders until they included Agra. He was killed in 1763 by the Mughals while attempting to force a claim which he had put forward to the Faujdari (military governorship) of Farukhnagar. His successor, Jawahar Singh was defeated in a quarrel with the Raja of Jaipur, and was murdered at Agra in 1768. On his death his next brother, Ratan Singh occupied the *gadi* but was also murdered after a very short reign. During the time of Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal Najaf Khan stripped the Jats of all their possessions except the fort of Bharatpur and territory yielding an annual income of nine lakhs of rupees which at the intercession of Suraj Mal's widow, he allowed Ranjit Singh to keep. On the death of Najaf Khan in 1782 Sindhia seized all Ranjit Singh's territories including Bharatpur but again the widow interceded in her son's behalf and Sindhia restored eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of rupees to which three more yielding four lakhs were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron.

These fourteen parganas now constitute the State of Bharatpur. Subsequently Ranjit Singh entered into an alliance with Sindhia against Jaipur, and thereby obtained the cession of Dig which had been held by the Emperor since its capture by Najaf Khan, and eleven parganas yielding a revenue of ten lakhs of rupees.

On the termination of the Mahratta War in 1803 the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh who with 5 000 horse had joined General Lake at Agra and thereby contributed to Sindhia's defeat. In return for this service he received a grant of the districts of Kishanganah Katawa Riwari Gokal and Sahar. Immediately afterwards however while in alliance by treaty with the British Government he entered into secret correspondence with Jaswant Rao Holkar who was then at War with the British Government and offered him every kind of encouragement and support. At the battle of Dig in November 1804 the Bharatpur Troops which the Raja declared to have been assembled for co-operation with the British were actually engaged against them.

and the fort opened a damaging fire upon the British Army. After the battle, Holkar took refuge in this stronghold, and all the resources of the State were openly employed on his side. A siege thereupon took place. Ranjit Singh, after a memorable defence in the course of which he repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3 000 men, finally made overtures for peace. The terms were accepted on the 4th May 1803, and a new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees seven of which were subsequently remitted and was guaranteed in possession of the territories which he had held previously to the accession of the British Government. The privileges granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1803 leaving four sons Randhir Baldeo Hardeo and Lachman. The eldest Randhir who succeeded him died in 1823 and was followed by his brother Baldeo who died after about eighteen months. His son, Balwant then six years of age, was recognised by the Government but was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal. A force, which started from Delhi in support of the rightful heir was recalled by the order of the Government who did not consider that its recognition of him involved any obligation to support him by arms. Eventually however when the disputed succession threatened a protracted war it was determined to depose the usurper and reinstate Balwant Singh. After a siege that extended over nearly six weeks Bharatpur was stormed by Lord Combermere on the 18th January 1826 and was dismantled. Durjan Sal was imprisoned at Allahabad, and Balwant Singh was restored to the *gadi* under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Rani was removed in 1826 and the ministers were formed into a Council of Regency. In 1833 Balwant Singh was put in charge of the Administration and ruled till his death in 1853 when he was succeeded by his infant son Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

During the days of the Mutiny the Bharatpur State rendered loyal assistance to the British Government. Bharatpur troops attacked and dispersing the mutineers whenever they appeared in the vicinity of the Bharatpur State. The State was administered by a Council under the Political Agent till 1872 when the Maharaja was invested with full governing powers.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh died on 12th December 1893 after a rule of forty years and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh from whom however owing to his intemperate habits governing powers were taken in 1893.

In June 1900 Maharaja Ram Singh shot his servant dead and was deposed from the *gadi*. His infant son Kishan Singh who was born on the 4th October 1899 from the late Maharani Gurrat Kaur second wife of Ram Singh was proclaimed Maharaja on the 27th August 1900. The State during his minority was administered as in the case of his father's infancy by a Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. In the Rajputana States Maharaja Kishan Singh was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer.

except for a short interval in England during 1914 when he studied at Wellington. He left the Mayo College in July 1916 after gaining the College Diploma. In November 1918 he was invested with full powers of administration by His Excellency the Viceroy.

During the Great War the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and Transport Corps rendered valuable service, and apart from these the State made large contributions towards the prosecution of the War in men, money and material. His Highness the late Maharaja also offered his personal services at the front, which however could not be accepted on account of his age.

His Highness the Maharaja was married on the 3rd March 1913 to the younger sister of the late Maharaja of Faridkot in the Punjab. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 24th October 1921.

In September 1928 in consequence of the disorganisation of the State Administration and Finances, Maharaja Kishan Singh was deprived of his powers. He died in March 1929 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present ruler. His Maharani, the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot also died on 18th August 1929. His second daughter Maharaj Kumari Bibi Birj died on the 19th May 1930 at Mussoorie. The Rulers of Bharatpur have a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR BAHADUR JANG, OF BHARATPUR was born on the 30th November 1918 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 14th April 1929.

Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Ayscough, I.A. held charge as his tutor and guardian till 11th November 1929 when at the time of his departure to Europe along with his three brothers under the guardianship of Mr Tudor Owen I.C.S., of the Bombay Presidency. The State is at present under minority administration being conducted by a Council of State of which Major H. W. C. Robson, O.B.E. is the President.

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives —

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) The nearest relative of the Maharaja other than his minor brothers and sisters, is his grand uncle Rao Raja Raghnath Singh. He was born on the 7th January 1887 and is the second son of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was a Cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps. During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh, he was a member of Council for 6 years and is now working on the present administration as senior member.

(2) **RAO RJA GARDHARI SARAN SINGH** is the grandson of the late Rao Raja Ajit Singh. He is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) **WIR—RJA BRIJENDRA SINGH** of Weir is a descendant of Raja Pratap Singh, son of Thakur Badrin Singh and younger brother of Maharaja Suraj Mal, the founder of Bharatpur. Brijendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College. He enjoys a cash allowance from the State in lieu of a Jagir.

(4) The Thakurs of the so called Solah (sixteen) Kotris are also among the Maharaja's relatives. They hold some 27 villages, yielding an aggregate income of Rs. 10,000 per annum. It is a tradition in the ruling family of the State that in case of failure of direct heirs, the adoption to the Gaddi must be made from among these Thakurs. This privilege constitutes their sole title to distinction.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) **RAO BHINDU DHANU BAKHSI RAGHUBIR SINGH C.I.E.** is a Gujar and the most important and notable representative of the old Bakshi family, members of which have for several generations been holding high and responsible offices in the State. His uncle Dhanu Gulab Singh had charge of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh when an infant and was an important member of the administration under the then Political Agents. Gulab Singh had 3 brothers Bakshi Ganga Ram, Sanwal Singh and Govind Singh. Bakshi Ganga Ram left several sons and Dhanu Raghubir Singh is the eldest. The family holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 20,000.

Dhanu Raghubir Singh accompanied the late Maharaja Kishan Singh on his two visits to Europe. The Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur on the 12th December 1911. He was made a C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1923.

(2) **LIEUTENANT COLONEL SARDAR BAHADUR GIR DHAR SINGH C.I.E.**, a Jat, formerly commanded the Imperial Service Infantry. He was on active service in East Africa during the War and in recognition of his meritorious services there he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

in 1911. He was invalided in East Africa and returned to India in the end of 1916. He was appointed Recruiting Officer in 1917 and did good work in that capacity.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

1 MAJOR H W C ROBSON, O B E , I A , President, Council of State

2 RAO RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH, Senior, Member, Council of State

3 CAPT IYN KANWAR HIRA SINGH, }
Home Member, Council of State

4 RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BRIJ
JIWANLAL, B A , I S O , Judicial Member, } Provisional
Council of State

5 LALA RAMLAL BATRA B A ,
LL B , P C S , Revenue Member, Council of
State

6 MR J SHELLY, M C , Secretary in P W D , and Chief Engineer

7 LALA N D CHOKRA, Financial Secretary and Accountant General

8 LALA R C BHATNAGAR, Secretary to the President Council of State

9 RAI BAHADUR DR BAIJNATH, B A , F R I P H ,
M B E , V H A S , P C M S Chief Medical Officer

10 LALA KUNWAR BAHADUR MATHUR, B A , LL B
District and Sessions Judge

11 COLONEL JUGAL SINGH Quarter Master General

12 LIEUTENANT COLONEL PIARA SINGH, Officer Commanding, Jaswant Household Infantry

13 KHAN BAHADUR MUNSHI NAQI MOHAMMAD KHAN, Superintendent of Police

14 BABU JUGAL BIHARI, M A Director, Public Instruction

15 CAPTAIN GOVIND SINGH, State Vakil at Abu

BIKANER.

Historical Outline.

The Rathors claim their descent from Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. They were originally known as Rashtra Kuta (highest in the country). This word after passing through Prakrit, has crystallised into "Rathor". Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan in 264 B.C. and in the inscriptions of later date, their first known king is Abhimanyu of the 5th Century A.D., from whose time their history is increasingly clear.

As mentioned in the last chapter, the original capital of the Rathor clan was Kanauj. On the capture of this city by Shahab-ud-din in 1194 A.D., the dynasty, which according to tradition, ruled fourteen centuries, was expelled and Sinji, the grand son or nephew of Jai Chund, the last Chief, started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he halted at Pali in Marwar where, having won the favour of the local Brahmins by repelling bands of marauders, he eventually settled. Rao Asthanji, his son, who took Idar from the Bhils, gave it to his brother Soning. He and his descendants increased their lands until Chonda, 11th in descent from Sinji, consolidated the Rathor power by usurping Mandore from the Parmars in about 1381 A.D. and making it his capital. It was the Rathor capital for about 80 years and served as a convenient base for further annexations.

In 1420, Rao Rir Val succeeded to the *gadi*. He played an important part in the Mewar politics where he was assassinated while attempting to usurp the throne of infant Rana Kumbha. The next ruler was Jodhaji, who, in 1429, founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Jodhaji had fourteen sons, the eldest Rao Satriji succeeded him. His fourth son, Rao Dudaji, established himself at Merta. The descendants of Dudaji now represent the Merta clan. Rao Bikaji was the founder of the Bikaner State and one of Rao Jodhaji's grandsons. Ke-hodass, founded the State of Jaisalmer. Karam-si's clan is represented by the descendants of Jodhaji's 8th son, Karamsi. Sujaji ascended the *gadi* in 1491, and the Udawat clan are the descendants of his younger son, Uda. From Raja Uda Singh the 6th in succession from Jodhaji, are descended the rulers of Kishengrub in Rajputana and of Rutlam, Sitamau and Sialma in Central India. From Raja Jaswant Singh's posthumous son Ajit Singh (1679-1724), are sprung the ruling families of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujarat.

The conquest of the Bikaner State was commenced in 1460 by Rao Bikaji son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar and was carried out mainly by him, his brother Bidaji and his uncle Kandhalji. Rao Bikaji founded the Bikaner city in 1483. Owing to combinations formed against them by disaffected Thakurs and external enemies, Bikaji's immediate successors had, until Rao Kalyan

Singhji succeeded to the *gadi* in 1541, much difficulty in keeping their hold on the territory which he (Bikanji) had overrun. Rao Kalyan Singhji's efforts to consolidate his dominions were successful, and he left the State in good order to his son Rao Rai Singhji. This Ruler realized the advantage which would accrue to him from securing the support of the Rulers of Delhi, and accordingly did homage at Nagaur to the Emperor Akbar by whom he was employed in Gujrat and the Deccan. In return for his services he received the title of Raja and a grant of 52 parganas in which were comprised not only the whole of the present Bikaner State, but certain territories which are now included in Jodhpur and the Punjab, as well as a Jagir in Gujrat. His grandson and great-grandson Raja Kman Singhji (A.D. 1631-69) and Raja Anup Singhji (A.D. 1669-98) were also generals of note. The former was long employed in the Deccan, where he died and where he received from the Moghuls the grant of a jagir situated in what is now the Nizam's territory. This jagir was held by the Bikaner Rulers till the 12th February 1904, when the villages were made over to the British Government for the extension of the Aurangabad Cantonment in exchange for two villages, Babalwas and Rattakheira, in the Punjab and Rs 25,000 in cash. Of these villages Babalwas was transferred to the Bikaner Darbar's jurisdiction, on the 20th June 1901, and Rattakheira on the 15th August 1906. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Anup Singhji by the Emperor Aurangzeb in recognition of the services rendered by him at the siege of Golkunda. The present titles of the Bikaner Rulers were conferred by the Emperor Shah Alam on Maharaja Gaj Singhji in 1752.

The first intercourse that is known to have taken place between the British Government and Bikaner dates from 1803, when Mr. Elphinstone, the British Envoy at Kabul, passed through Bikaner on his way to Afghanistan. In 1818, an insurrection arose supported from outside, but was quelled with the aid of the British Government. A formal treaty was then signed in 1818 with the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, by which the integrity of Bikaner was guaranteed and the Ruler undertook to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to form no connection with other Ruling Princes or States. Since that time, though there have been occasional internal difficulties, external troubles have ceased. During the Mutiny of 1857, the State rendered loyal services to the Supreme Government, and was rewarded in 1861 by the transfer to it, from the Sirsa District, of the Pargana of Tibi, of which the State had previously claimed possession.

Maharaja Surat Singhji took his seat on the *gadi* in 1788 and was succeeded in 1828 by his elder son Maharaja Ratna Singhji who died in 1851. His son and successor Maharaja Sardar Singhji ruled till 1872 when he was succeeded by his adopted son His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji.

THE RULER

The Ruler of the Bikaner State is *LIEUTENANT GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SHRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE, GCMG, GBE, KCB, A.D.C. LL.D.* His Highness, who was born at Bikaner on the 11th October 1880 is a Rathor Rajput and is the adopted son of his elder half brother His late Highness Maharajah Dungar Singhji. The natural father of both the late and the present Ruler was Maharaj Shri Lall Singhji, a descendant of Maharajah Gaj Singhji who ruled Bikaner from A.D. 1745 to 1788. The eldest branch and a younger branch of Maharajah Gaj Singhji's descendants occupied the *gadi* until the death of Maharajah Sardar Singhji, the immediate predecessor and adoptive father of His late Highness Maharajah Shri Dungar Singhji Bahadur. His Highness Maharajah Shri Ganga Singhji succeeded to the Gaddi on the 1st of August 1897. His Highness was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Partabgarh. The Maharani died on the 19th August 1906. By her he has one son Maharaj Kumar Shri Sidel Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 7th September 1902 and is the Heir Apparent of Bikaner. A daughter was also born to Her Highness but she subsequently died in 1910. His Highness also married the daughter of the late Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar in Bikaner, a brother of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar, she died subsequently in 1922. Subsequent to the death of the first Maharani His Highness married on the 3rd May 1909 the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh Tazim Pattedar of Bikanore in Marwar and by this marriage Maharaj Kumar Shri Diver Singhji Bahadur was born on the 29th March 1909 and a daughter on 1st March 1916.

His Highness assumed full Ruling Powers on the 16th December 1898 and took an active part in the Famine Relief Operations in 1899-1900 for which he received the Kaiser's Hind decoration of the 1st class. On 13th June 1900 he was gazetted an Honorary Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the 29th June 1909. He took part in the China Campaign where he proceeded in August 1900 in command of his Ganga Risala and returned in December after the conclusion of the War. In recognition of these services His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he went to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Emperor Edward VII. received the K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in June 1904 and the G.C.I.E. on New Year's day 1907. On 3rd June 1910 on the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel and was made an A.D.C. to His Majesty. In May 1911 His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of

His Majesty King George V, in England, and while there the University of Cambridge conferred the honorary degree of LL D on him. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, His Highness was created a G C S I. Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the Maharajah offered the services of himself and his troops and placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor. On these having been accepted, His Highness proceeded on active service on the 2nd September 1914. His Highness was appointed to the Head Quarters Staff of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force and early in December was transferred to the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, the Commander in Chief of the British Army in the Field. His Highness' name was mentioned in Despatches for "gallant and distinguished service in the Field" (on the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force) in France as well as in Egypt with his own troops. In recognition of his services His Highness was created a K C B (Military Division) and received the "1914 Star", the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. His Highness has thus the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents—Asia, Europe and Africa. His Highness returned to Bikaner on the 24th February 1915 owing to the serious illness of Shri Maharaj Kumar who died on 31st July 1915. On being nominated by the Government of India as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India, His Highness proceeded to England in February 1917 to attend the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet and while there His Highness received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol and the honorary degree of LL D of the Edinburgh University. In 1917, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major General and on the 1st January 1919 he was created a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order. In 1918 he again attended the Peace Conference as the representative of the Ruling Princes of India and had the honour of being one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. His Highness was created a G B E (Military Division) on the 1st January 1921 and has the honour of having been elected as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1921 an office which he held consecutively for five years. In 1924 His Highness represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness is a Patron and Pro Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University and received the honorary degree of LL D of that University on 9th December 1927. In 1930 His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in London. His Highness also participated as one of the Representatives of the Indian States in the deliberations of the Indian Round Table Conference at London. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in that very year. His Highness is also a Patron of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal,

odha of
farwar,

Raja

Amir Singh.

Makhan Singh

Natha Singh.

Eher Singh.

Bhalron Singh

Three sons

a) Kumar
1 Badal
nghil.

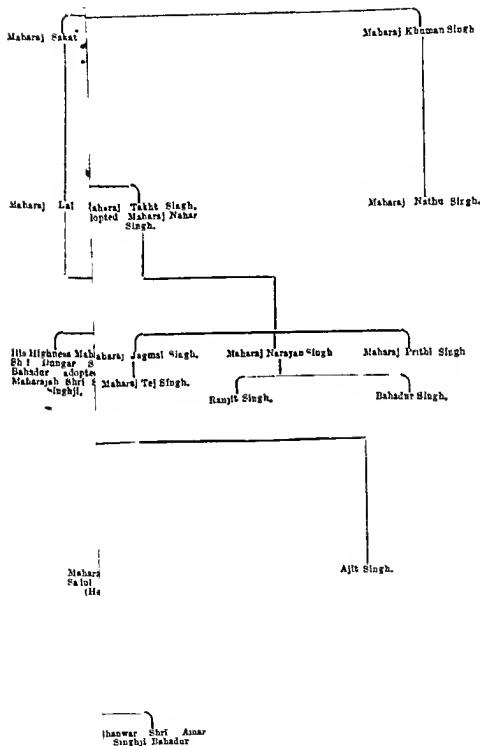
Ajib Singh

Dhanwar Shri
Amar Singhji.

LIVING PERSONAGES

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

His Highness nearest relations are his second cousins the descendants of Maharaj Dilip Singh, a Grandson of Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji. Their relationship stands —



(1) **CAPTAIN MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI SADUL SINGHJI BAHADUR**, C.V.O. then agent of the Bikaner State, was born on the 7th September 1902. A son who is named Bhanwar Shri Kauri Singhji was born to him on the 21st April 1924 and another named Bhanwar Shri Amar Singhji on the 11th December 1925. The Maharaj Kumar has also a daughter who was born in April 1923.

(2) **CAPTAIN MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI BILLY SINGHJI BAHADUR** second son of His Highness, was born on the 29th March 1903. He has been adopted as the son and successor of the late Maharaj Shri Lal Singhji father of His Highness the Maharaja and granted a separate Jagir. Two daughters were born to him one in January 1927, and the other in November 1929.

(3) **COLONEL MAHARAJ SHRI SIR BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR K.C.S.I.** was born in 1879. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer, and was appointed Senior Member of the State Council and Secretary of the Political and Foreign Department, Mahikma Khair and Personal Secretary to His Highness. He was Political Member and Vice-President of the Council. He was also temporarily appointed President of the State Council during His Highness' visit to England. He holds a Jagir and besides being a personal Aide de Camp to His Highness is an Honorary Colonel in the Salul Light Infantry. He was made a Companion of the Star of India on 1st January 1909 and a Knight Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1916. He has one living named Kauri Shri Ajit Singhji the second son Kauri Shri Abhey Singhji having died in his childhood.

(4) **MAHARAJ SHRI TIJI SINGHJI SAHIB** succeeded his father—late Maharaj Shri Jagmal Singhji Sahib—on the latter's demise on 16th October 1920. He was born on 6th April 1912 and is being educated at the Walter Noble's School.

(5) **MAJOR MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHJI SAHIB** was born on 24th December 1894. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and he passed the Diploma Examination. He has held the posts of Private and Additional Secretary to His Highness and is now officiating Home Minister and Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Finance Department. He holds a Jagir. He has two sons Kauri Ransit Singh and Baladur Singh. He is a personal Aide de Camp to His Highness and holds the Honorary rank of Major in the Dungan Lancers Bikaner.

(6) **CAPTAIN MAHARAJ SHRI PITHI SINGHJI SAHIB** was born in 1897. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer whence he passed the Diploma Examination. He was formerly Personal Assistant to the Revenue and Finance Member of Council Bikaner. He is now Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Home Department. He received his Military training at the Training School for Indian Cadets at Indore and after receiving His Majesty's Commission in December 1919 was attached as 2nd Lieutenant to the 1st Pajpats with which he served in Mesopotamia from February 1920 to February 1921. He was then

attached to the 109th Infantry with which he served in Waziristan from April to July 1921. He is a personal Aide-de-Camp to His Highness and an Honorary Captain in the Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.

After these, the nearest relatives are descendants of Maharajah Gaj Singhji through other lines. They are numerous.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

Introduction

The leading men of the State are either hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers or imported officials. Of these, the first class falls into four divisions, viz., (1) descendants of families which were in Bikaner before the Rathor invasion at the end of the fifteenth century, (2) descendants of Rao Bikaji, the first Ruler, or of one of his uncles or brothers, (3) descendants of later Rulers, and (4) descendants of persons related by marriage to former Rulers. The western and northern portions of the State were held at the arrival of the Rathors by Bhatias, who had wrested them in former times from the Pramars or Powars. There are at present some families of Ponwar Rajputs in the State, but these are of later origin and not of much importance. The older families are all extinct. One of the first acts of Rao Bikaji was to secure the neutrality of the Bhatias by marrying the daughter of their leading chief, Rao Sheikha of Pugal. The Bhatias were subsequently stripped of a great portion of their possessions including the stronghold of Bhatner. They now hold only 59 villages, of which 48 belong to the Rao of Pugal. The other leading Bhatias are the Thakur of Bhatnok, the Rawat of Jaisalmer and the Thakurs of Khaibara and Sattasar but none of them has much influence. A daughter of the late Thakur of Sattasar was married to His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singhji and is now the senior Dowager Maharani. The largest estates are at present in the hands of members of the second and third divisions, namely, descendants of Rao Bikaji, of his uncles or his brothers or of subsequent Rulers. The most important of them is the Pattedar of Mahajan, a descendant of Rao Ratan Singh who was a son of Rao Lunkaran. Next to him come the Thakur of Bidasar, the Rawat of Rawatsar and the Rao of Bhukarka. The Thakur of Bidasar is the descendant of Rao Bikaji's brother Bida, the Rawat of Rawatsar of his uncle Kandhal while the Rao of Bhukarka is descended from Rao Jet Singhji. These hold respectively 11, 37 and 33 villages. These are known as Suavats or first grade Pattedars. The next largest estates are those of Jasana and Sidmukh with 25 and 18 villages, respectively, held by the Sarangot descendants of Rao Jet Singhji. Sankhu, with 24 villages held by Kishinsinghot descendants of Raja Rai Singhji, and Rajpura with 17 villages, of which the Thakur is descended from Rao Jet Singhji through the latter's son Bhim Raj. The descendants of Rao Bikaji's brother Bida, known

as Bidawats hold what is termed the Bidawat territory near Sujangarh which formerly belonged to the Mohel Rajputs. None of their estates is of great extent, the largest is Bidawat, comprising only 12 villages of which one Momasar has recently been permanently confiscated for the disloyal and seditious acts of the late Pattedar Thakur Hukum Singh against the State.

At the beginning of the last century the principal land holders of the State were the Thakur of Mahajan, who, though shorn of considerable portion of his possessions is still the premier noble of Bikaner, and the Thakurs of Churu and Bhadra. The two latter were descendants of Kandhal of the Banerot and Saindasot lines, and their estates consisted of about 80 and a hundred villages respectively. The Banerots were expelled from Churu by Maharaja Surat Singhji in 1818 and the Saindasots from Bhadra in 1816 after long continued struggles with the State. The heads of both families received a few villages by way of maintenance and are still looked up to as persons of importance. In the third division also are comprised the descendants of Maharaja Gay Singh, who are known as Rajwis and hold some 22 villages. These persons are very numerous and their rank entitles them to notice but they are greatly hampered by debt and are not of any political importance. The most noteworthy of them in recent years was Maharaj Lal Singhji who was for some time President of His late Highness' Council and who was the father of that Ruler and of his brother, the present Ruler. About 30 villages are held by members of the fourth division who are known as Prasangis. These are all individually unimportant.

The hereditary nobles are distinguished among themselves by their respective positions in Durbar and by the kind of *fazim* they enjoy. Succession among the *tazim* Pattedars* is by primogeniture and though in some branches partition used to take place this is no longer the case. As a rule a grant of villages or of land for cultivation is made to the younger sons. Some villages and specially those held by Rajwis are exempt from the payment of revenue. The rest pay revenue which varies in amount in different estates but is generally about one third of the income. Originally this liability took the form of providing fighting men for the Ruler's cavalry in the case of the larger estates and camelmen or footmen in that of the smaller. The obligation has now in all cases been commuted into a money payment. All Pattedars on succeeding to their estates pay one year's revenue as a *raia* (fee on succession) to the State. They also pay *neota* on a change in the Ruler as well as various other occasional charges. In return they receive from His Highness gifts (*rij lakhshish*) when marriages and funerals take place in their own families. Both the *neota* and *rij bakhshish* were till recently of an uncertain amount depending on the pleasure of the Ruler and the strength

* The grant by which an estate is held is termed a *patta* and the grantee is styled a *pattedar*.

of the Thakur On the accession of the present Ruler, the Council of Regency found it necessary to lay down a definite scale in both cases for its own guidance during the minority What has been said above in regard to the Pugal Mahajan Churu and Bhadra estates shows how the State has in the course of continued struggles with the leading nobles strengthened its own position and weakened theirs Colonel Powlett in his Gazetteer has expressed his opinion that there is no State in Rajputana in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Ruler is so absolute as in Bikaner It has thus come about that no single noble is in a position to resist or even very seriously trouble the Darbar though as lately as 1884 a combination of several rendered it necessary to send for a brigade from Nasirabad to restore order None of the nobles of Bikaner holds any estate from the British Government

The hereditary office bearers are the descendants of the men who accompanied Rao Bilaji from Jodhpur or of those who were introduced by subsequent Rulers Rao Bilaji's principal companions were Mehta Lal Singh, and Lakhani Baid Bir Singh Bachhawat Baga Mushraf, Gopal Bararia Salaji Rath, Napa Sankhla and Bela Parihar The Baid have frequently held the highest offices in the State such as those of Dewan and Wakil and have received much honour from the State Thakurs Baid was Dewan in the time of Raja Rai Singhji and was subsequently Governor of Bhatner fort His descendant Hindu Mal was a Vali at Delhi in 1833 and received from Maharaja Ratan Singhji the title of Maharao which is still held by the head of the family Members of the family held the office of Dewan under Maharajas Surat Singhji, Ratan Singhji, Sardar Singhji and Dungar Singhji The descendants of Bir Singh Bachhawat rose to considerable importance but were exterminated by Raja Sur Singhji (1613-31) with the exception of one boy who was absent with his mother's family at Udaipur

Salaji Rath's descendants hold at present several minor posts One held the office of Lellan (writer of grants) under Raja Rai Singhji and his son Kalvan Das was Dewan to Raja Sur Singh Melita Mahan Rai of the same family was Dewan to Maharaja Anup Singhji and Ram Lal Dwarkani to Maharaja Sardar Singhji The descendants of Napa Sankhla held the post of Kiledar (Castellan) of Bikaner till the time of Raja Sur Singhji whose displeasure they incurred Many of them were killed and the rest fled to Marwar Bela Parihar was the founder of numerous families of which two branches have been continuously employed the first in the care of the Raj horses and the other in personal attendance on the Rulers They are known as Sabnis and Parihars respectively

When Raja Rai Singhji went to Jaisalmer in 1595 to marry the daughter of the Rawal he brought back with him two officials of note Karami Rakhecha whom he placed in charge of his wardrobe and jewellery and Kallaji Tosniwal Kotlari To the former

family belonged Madan Chaud, Dewan to Maharaja Ratan Singh, and Lubbhi Ram and his sons Man Mal and Gyan Mal who were all D wans to Maharaja Sardar Singhji on several occasions. A son of the last named, Mehta Mangal Chaud, was a member of the Council of Regency. Kallaji was an inhabitant of Nagaur and was placed on his arrival in Bikaner, in charge of the fixed establishment (Karkhanijat).

Raja Sur Singhji on his return from his marriage at Pthalohi, was accompanied by Ujja Kachhar and Sidhach Kishanji. The former of the two was placed in charge of the Raj Dastar or Secretariat and his descendants are considered to have a claim to service. To the latter was assigned the care of the Library which is one of some celebrity. His descendants hold villages in the State. The title of Kaviraj (Court Poet) was conferred on them by Maharaja Sardar Singhji who also granted them the honour of tazim. Since the arrival of the family in the State the compilation of the annals of Bikaner has been entrusted to them. The principal source of information in all matters relating to Bikaner history is the Khwant compiled by Dyal Das who died at a very advanced age.

Raja Harin Singhji married a lady from Rampur and brought with him Khwanji Rampuria to whom was entrusted the duty of copying all State grants. This duty is still performed by his descendants.

With Maharaja Anup Singhji came the ancestor of the present hereditary copyists of Kharitas or complimentary letters and of the State Treasurer. Other minor officials are descended from persons who were brought into the State by Maharajas Gaj Singh and Surit Singhji.

Of the new officials of the State some have been employed from outside, the rest are local people.

Of the hereditary nobles given in the preceding paragraph the following may be mentioned —

(1) *Mahajan* —RAO BAHADUR RAJA HARI SINGH OF MAHAJAN, C I E, a Rathor Rajput of the Ratan Singh family of the Bika clan is the premier noble of Bikaner. His estate which lies in the northern portion of the Jankaransar Tehsil consists of 76 populated villages of which the estimated annual income is Rs. 50,000. It pays a yearly revenue to the State of Rs. 10,374. The present Pattidar Raja Hari Singh born in 1877 was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He was Public Works Member of the State Council and is at present Honorary Minister and Vice-President of the local Walterkri Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the occasion of the Coronation Dastar at Delhi in December 1911 and that of the Raja from His Highness in 1912. He was made Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1928. The last Thakur but one, Amar Singh was suspected of

under Albar in Kashmir where Raja Rai Singh rendered conspicuous service. Subsequently in 1735, Thakur Kushal Singh was instrumental in helping Maharaja Zorawar Singhji to repel an attack from the Rulers of Jodhpur.

(5) *Pugal*—**RAO DLVI SINGH OF PUGAL** is a Bhati Rajput of the Pugalva sept and is descended from Rao Shel haji, who, as noticed above, was in possession of all the western portion of the State when the Rathor invasion took place, and whose daughter Rao Bikaji married. The estate, which is situated on the borders of Jaisalmer and Bahawalpur, now consists of 48 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs 20,000. It pays no revenue to the State. The late Rao Jeoraj Singh, who died in May 1920, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1918. The present Rao is a minor of about 12 years.

(6) *Sandwa*—**BRIGADIER-GENERAL SARDAR BAHADUR THAKUR JEORAJ SINGH, C B E**, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Sandwa and a Rathor Rajput of the Manohardasot family of the Bidawat clan, and has an estate consisting of 10 villages which yields an annual income of about Rs 17,000. The revenue payable to the State is Rs 4,326 a year. Thakur Jeoraj Singh succeeded his adoptive father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923. He has worked as Assistant Commandant Sadul Light Infantry, Senior Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Ganga Risala, and Recruiting Officer, Bikaner State, and is now Master of Ceremonies. He is also an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharajah. He was appointed to the Order of the British Empire first class with the title of Sardar Bahadur on the 28th July 1917 and was made a Commander of the British Empire on the 1st January 1920.

(7) *Bai*—**THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF BAI**, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot branch of the Bikawat sept, holds an estate of 15 villages which yields an income of about Rs 25,000 and pays an annual revenue of Rs 7,037. The estate is situated in the north eastern portion of the State between Sardarshahr and Bhadra. The late Pattedar, Thakur Jagmal Singh, was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on the accession of the present Ruler and held that post till his resignation in 1890.

(8) *Daudsar*—**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THAKUR PRITHI RAJ SINGH OF DAUDSAR** is a Tinwar Rajput. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mahkma Khas, Officer in-charge, Gajner, and Officer, Shikar. He is now an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah and Sardar in attendance on the Senior Maharaj Kumar.

(9) *Bagseu*—**COLONEL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR SADUL SINGH, C I E**, OF BAGSEU, is a Rathor Rajput and a Tazimi Sardar. He was Deputy Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Mahkma Khas, the Revenue Member of Council and the President of the Board of Revenue and is now Public Works Minister. He

received from the British Government the title of Rao Bahadur on the 3rd June 1915, and was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1920. He is an Honorary Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.

(10) *Sattisar*—**MAJOR GENERAL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR HARI SINGH, C I E, O B E** a Tazimi Pattedar of Sattisar, is a Bhati Rajput closely related to the family of the Rao of Pugal in whose house the Rulers of Bikaner have married from time to time. He is an Aide de Camp to His Highness the Maharajah. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mithan Khur and is now the Army Minister. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1915 and was appointed to the Order of the British Empire on 3rd June 1918. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 3rd June 1923.

(11) *Khijeran*—**COLONEL RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BANEY SINGH OF KHIJERAN** is a Tazimi Pattedar. He is a Bhati Rajput of Motisar. He is an Aide de Camp to His Highness. He was Officer in charge Gajner and Shikar Khana Officer, and is now Military Secretary to His Highness. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1921.

(12) *Surnana*—**RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BHUR SINGH**, a Tazimi Sardar of Surnana was educated at the Walter Nobles School. He is a Rathor Rajput of Karamot family of the Bika clan. He has held the posts of Tehsildar and Nazim of Surnagarh Assistant Revenue Commissioner 2nd Revenue Commissioner Inspector General of Police and Revenue Commissioner and is now Comptroller of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1918.

(13) *Kumbhana*—**RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DAULAT SINGH**, a Bika Rathor is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kumbhana. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and is now Master of the Household. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 3rd June 1927.

(14) *Malasar*—**MAJOR RAO BAHADUR THAKUR GOP SINGH** is a Tazimi Pattedar of Malasar and Rathor Rajput of the Tejasinghot family of the Bidawat clan. He was Officer Commanding of the Body Guard and Dungan Lancers and Assistant Guardian to the Senior Maharaj Kumar. He is now Military Secretary to the Heir Apparent. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 1st January 1921.

(15) *Sankhu*—**THAKUR HIR SINGH** Tazimi Pattedar of Sankhu is a Rathor Rajput of the Kishensinghot family of the Bika clan and is a descendant of Raja Rai Singh the sixth Ruler of Bikaner.

(16) *Rajpura*—**THAKUR KUSHAI SINGH** Tazimi Pattedar of Rajpura is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhunrajot Bika clan.

(17) *Kanwari*.—THAKUR CHANDER SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Kanwari, is a Rathor Rajput of the Khungrot family of the Bidwat clan. He received his education first at the Walter Nobles School, Bikaner, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed the Higher Diploma Examination. He has held the posts of Home Secretary and Assistant Comptroller of the Household.

(18) *Sidmukh*.—THAKUR HARI SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Sidmukh, is a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the Bika clan.

(19) *Jaitpur*.—RAWAT ROOP SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Jaitpur, is a Rathor Rajput of the Raotot-Gopahlasot family of the Kandhlot clan.

(20) *Kuchor*.—THAKUR PARTAP SINGH, a Rathor Rajput of Bimrot family of the Kandhlot, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kuchor. He is son of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Lal Singh Churuwala.

(21) *Jasana*.—THAKUR JAI SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Jasana, is a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the Bika clan.

(22) *Nima*.—THAKUR SURAJ BAKHSH SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Nima, is a Rathor Rajput of the Kishausinghot family of the Bika clan.

(23) *Rajasar*.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAO BAHADUR RAJVI GULAB SINGH is a Tazimi Rajvi of Rajasar. He has held the posts of Officer Commanding, Body Guard, and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah, and is now Inspector-General of Police. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 1st January 1926.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

(1) SIR MANUBHAI NANDSHANKER MEHTA, M A, LL B., Kt, C.S.I. is Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State.

(2) MAJOR MAHARAJ SHRI MANDHATA SINGHJI SAHIB is the Revenue Minister, Bikaner State.

(3) BABU BAIDYA NATH DAS, B A, LL B, is Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner.

(4) RAI BAHADUR MUNSHI LAKSHMI NARAIN, B A, LL B, is Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bikaner.

(5) MR L P LAJOIE, M B E, is Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, Bikaner State.

(6) RAI BAHADUR LALA JAI GOPAL PURI is Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar Division, Bikaner State.

(7) DOCTOR N. J. BANDORAWALA, M S, M B, is the Principal Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons, Bikaner State.

(8) MR M. L. BHATNAGAR is the Advocate-General and Legal Remembrancer, Bikaner State

(9) RAI BAHADUR D. M. NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., is Superintendent, Ceissus Operations, Bikaner State

(10) DOCTOR L. R. SIKUND, M.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Geissen), Barr-at-Law, is Secretary, Political Department, Bikaner State

(11) KHAN BAHADUR PHEROZSHAH S. MASTER is Secretary, Foreign Department, Bikaner State

(12) MR MADAN MOHAN VARMA, M.A., is Director of Education, Bikaner State

(13) RAI BAHADUR MR MANGAL SEN DHODHY is the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Ganganagar Division, Sri Ganganagar

(14) BABU MATHURA PRASAD, B.A., Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Sadar

(15) RAI BAHADUR LALA NIHAL CHAND is the Accountant-General, Bikaner State

(16) RAI SAHIB BABU NAUNIHAL SINGH, B.A., is Chief Secretary to the Prime Minister

(iv) *Seths in the Bikaner State*

There are many rich Seths in the Bikaner State who do extensive banking and other business. It would suffice to mention the following —

(1) RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISHESWAR DASS, Kt., is by caste a Maheshwari Daga. He is a leading Banker in Bikaner and a well-known Seth in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Kumpti, Raipur, Dungargah, Nandgaon, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Bangalore, Mian Mir and Jubbulpur. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government on 9th November 1901 and was created a Knight on the 1st January 1921.

(2) SETH CHAND MAL DHADDHA, C.I.E., Oswal Mahajan. He is a banker of Bikaner and also owns firms at Hyderabad, Benares and Begunghat in the Mewar State. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 3rd June 1916.

(3) HIRA LAL RAMPIRIA is an Oswal by caste and resident of Bikaner with an extensive cloth business in Calcutta and a branch in Manchester (England).

(4) SETH JAGANNATH THIRANI OF NOHAR. He is a banker having landed property in Purnea District and extensive business in other places.

(5) SETH KASTOOR CHAND KOTHARI is a Maheshwari and one of the important bankers of Bikaner with business in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Delhi.

(6) SETH MATHURA DAS MOHIA is a banker of Bikaner and owns cotton factories at Begunghat.

BUNDI

Historical outline

The Chief of Bundi is the head of the Hara sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country occupied by this sept has for the last five or six centuries been known as Harauti. The Chauhans came from Northern India to Saubhari a town now held jointly by the Chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur, about the beginning of the eighth century, and after ruling there and at Ajmer, gained the kingdom of Delhi. The last Chauhan King of Delhi was Prithwi Raj, from whom the kingdom passed into the hands of Muhammad Ghori in 1192. While the Chauhans were ruling at Simlhar towards the end of the 10th century, one Lachman Raj, alias Mani Raj I, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded south-west to Nadole. His descendants ruled at Nadole for about two centuries, when Mani Raj II migrated with some of the clan and settled down in the south east corner of Mewar. The sixth in descent from Mani Raj II was Rao Hado or *Har Raj*, from whom the sept take the name of *Hara*. This account differs from that given by the Bundi Haras, who say that the name Hara was assumed in consequence of a miracle performed in the fifth century by Asapura Devi, the guardian goddess of the Chauhans over the bones (*hada*) of Bhanu Raj, the son of the Raja of Hansi who had been devoured by some demon. Col Tod in his *Rajasthan* states that the date was about 1022 and the demon was no less a person than Mahmud of Ghazni, who killed and dismembered the Chauhan Chief, but the latter was restored to life by the goddess. About 1342 Rao Dewa or Deoraj, the second chief after Har Raj, took the town now called Bundi from the Minas and made them acknowledge him as their Lord. He may therefore be considered the founder of the State and since his time there have been 22 Chiefs of Bundi.

Constant feuds and battles with Mewar took place in the fifteenth century but the most dangerous enemy of the Haras was the powerful Muhammadan dynasty of Malwa. An army sent by the Sultan of Mandu besieged and took Bundi about 1457, RAO BARISAL and many of his nobles falling in its defence. The Rao's youngest son Shyam Singh was carried off by the invaders and brought up as a Musalman under the name of Samarkand. Shortly afterwards the Haras commenced plundering the territories of Mandu and another army was sent against them under the command of Samarkand who took Bundi and ruled there for some years till he was killed by RAO NARAIN DAS whose accession in 1574 commenced a new era for the Bundi State. During the preceding two centuries the Hara Chiefs had, by possessing a certain amount of independence been to a considerable extent vassals of the Ranas of Udaipur. Their services had been requisitioned by the latter in times of emergency, and

had been given as much on account of the relationship engendered by marriage between the two houses as from any feeling of dependence. *RAO SI RIA* had possibly as governor on behalf of the Rana, obtained possession of the famous fortress of RANTHAMBHOR which was much coveted by Akbar. According to Muslim historians, the Emperor besieged it in person and took it in a month, but the Hindu version is that the siege was ineffectual, and that Akbar obtained by stratagem and contest what he had failed to secure by force of arms. In any case the fort passed into the possession of the Emperor, and the Bundi chief is said to have received as a reward the government of fifty-two districts including Benares, and the command of 2000. By this transaction the Bundi State threw in its lot with the Muhammadan Emperors and from this period (1569) the Rana chief bore the title of Rao Raja. Several of Surjan's successors took service with the Emperors of Delhi, obtained high rank, and received large grants of land which were alternately resumed and restored as they lost or gained favour or took the wrong or right side in the struggle for empire.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century occurred the partition of Haraji and the formation of Kotah as a separate State. *RAO RAJA RATAN SINGH*, chief of Bundi, had given in Jagir to his son, Madho Singh, the town of Kotah and its dependencies. They joined the imperial army at Burhanpur when Jahangir's son, Khurram, was threatening rebellion against his father, and for services then rendered Ratan Singh obtained the government of Burhanpur and Madho Singh received Kotah and its dependence to be held by him and his heirs direct from the crown. After Ratan Singh came *RAO RAJA CHHATARSAL*, who was one of the most gallant chiefs of Bundi. He took part in many battles in the Deccan (such as Diulatabad, Bular, Gulbarga etc.), and was finally killed leading the vanguard of the army of Dara against Aurangzeb in 1658. The new Emperor naturally transferred all the re-entment he harboured against Chhatarsal to his son and successor *BHAO SINGH*, but after vainly attempting to ruin him decided to use him and gave him the government of Aurangabad. In 1707 in the battle for Aurangzeb's vacant throne, *BUDH SINGH*, chief of Bundi, held a prominent part and by his conduct and courage contributed largely to the victory which left Shah Alam Bahadur Shah without a rival. For these services *BUDH SINGH* was made a *Maharao Piri*, a title borne by his successors to this day. Shortly afterwards occurred a bitter feud with Jaipur and Budh Singh was driven out of his country and died in exile. His son *UMED SINGH*, after many gallant efforts succeeded, with the assistance of Malhar Rao Holkar in recovering his patrimony in 1748, but he had to make over to the Maratha leader as payment for his services the town and district of Patan. In 1770 *UMED SINGH* alienated in favour of his son *AMIT SINGH* who three years later killed Rana An Singh of Udaipur when out shooting with him. Centuries before, a dying sati is said to have prophesied that

"the Rao and the Rana should never meet at the *ahana* or spring hunt without death ensuing" and the prophecy has indeed proved true; for in 1531 Rao Suraj Mal and Rana Ratan Singh were shooting together in the Bundi jungles and killed each other, while in 1773, as above stated, Ajit Singh of Bundi killed Rana An Singh. In consequence of these unfortunate incidents there is a feud between the two houses, which is not yet forgotten. Ajit lived for only a few months after the event last mentioned and was succeeded by his son, *Bishan Singh*, who gave most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat before the army of Holkar in 1804, thereby bringing on himself the special vengeance of the Maratha leader. From that time upto 1817 the Marathas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and assuming supremacy.

On February 10, 1818, a treaty was concluded with Bishan Singh by which the State of Bundi was taken under British protection. Bishan Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son RAM SINGH, then ten years of age. The murder of his minister, Kishan Ram, in 1830 by an armed party from Jodhpur would have probably caused hostilities between the two States but for the intervention of the British Government. Maharaja Raja Ram Singh's attitude towards the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 was one of apathy and lukewarmness. He, however, received in 1862 the usual *sanad* conferring on him the right of adoption, and was created a GCSI in 1877. His rule was old-fashioned but popular, and was remarkable for the strict integrity he evinced in all his actions. He himself was described as the most conservative prince in conservative Rajasthan and a grand specimen of a true Rajput gentleman. He died full of years and honours in 1889, having ruled for nearly sixty-eight years and was succeeded by his son *Raghuraj Singh*. He was born on 21st September 1869 and succeeded his father on the 12th April 1889 and was invested with full ruling powers on 9th January 1890. His Highness had ten wives. The first and second are daughters of His Highness Maharaja Takhat Singhji of Jodhpur, the third is a sister of the present Raja of Jharkhand, the fourth a daughter of Maharaja Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, the fifth was an aunt of the present Maharaja of Rewa, the sixth and seventh are daughters of Thakur Himmat Singhji Bhati and Thakur Jagat Singhji Bhati of Jodhpur, who are connected with the Jesulmer Family, the eighth is a daughter of the Raja of Dahana in Bundi, the ninth is a daughter of the late Thakur of Mohanpura in the Mahilantha Agency and the 10th is a daughter of Maharaja Arjun Singhji of Jodhpur. The first four and the last of the Ranas are Rathors, the fifth who died in 1905, was a Bighel Rajputani, the eighth is a member of the Solanki clan and the 9th belongs to the Panwar clan.

By his first wife His Highness had one son, Raghuvendra Singh, who died in his childhood on the 5th March 1899. His Highness had two brothers, Maharaja Rangraj Singhji and Maharaja Raghuraj Singhji, who died in January 1908 and Decem-

ber 1903 respectively. His Highness was created a K C I E in 1894, K C S I in 1897, G C I L in 1901, G C V O in 1912 and G C S I in 1919. His Highness had the honour of entertaining the Queen Empress at Bundi in December 1911, and of attending the King Emperor at Bombay on the occasion of their Imperial Majesties' departure from India in January 1912.

In the great European War of 1914 to 1918 and later in the Afghan campaign, 1919 His Highness placed his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The State contributed to its full capacity in money, men and material. His Highness died on the 26th July 1927 after a rule of 38 years.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RIAI ISHWARI SINGH, BAHADUR succeeded his uncle the late Maharao Raja Sir Raghubar Singh on 8th August 1927. His Highness is the son of Maharaj Raghuraj Singhji the third brother of the late Maharao Raja and is the only surviving descendant of Maharao Raja Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur. His Highness was born on the 8th March 1893 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

His Highness has two wives daughters of Thakur Lal Radha Kaur and Lal Singh of Darjampur in BAGHELKHAND.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the Ruling Princes of Bundi.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

According to the account supplied by the Darbar the Nobles and Jagirdars of the Bundi State are not hereditary. They are in receipt either of cash allowances or Jagirs or both in respect of services performed by them. The grant of Jagirs to persons deriving of the same or the resumption of them in consequence of any fault depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the Ruler. Succession is by primogeniture and is subject to the sanction of the Darbar. Adoption is not permitted.

There are altogether 27 principal Sardars of whom 17 are Hara Chaulans and three are descendants of natural sons of Rulers. They are entitled to sit in Darbar on the right of the Ruler. Out of the remaining 7 Sardars five are Solankhis, one Rathor and one Shukhwat (Kachhwaha) who sit on the left of the Ruler.

The following are the principal nobles —

1 *Dijari* — MAHARAJ INDRA SINGH OF DUGARI the third son of the Maharaj of Junia was born in 1837. The Jagir was granted to him in March 1907 after the death of Maharaja Shambhoo Singh who had no issue. The Annual income of the estate is Rs. 20,000. It was originally conferred in 1826 on Maharaja Sardar Singh. It pays no tribute to the Darbar but is liable for service.

2 *Maria Bhawani* SINGH natural son of His late Highness Maharaja Raja Sir Raghuraj Singh Bahadur. He is receiving an allowance from the State.

3 *Gudla* — MARJA SHEOPRASAD SINGH OF GUDHA succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1915 and is the grandson of Marja Arjun Singh who was the eldest natural son of Maharaja Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur. The Jagir of Gudha which was granted in 1876 yields an annual income of Rs. 10,000. The Jagir is under the administration of the Court of Wards. It renders service to the Darbar but pays no tribute.

4 *Matunda* — MARJA YUGRAJ SINGH OF MATUNDA is the grandson of Marja Jhannath Singh, third natural son of Maharaja Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur. Marja Yugraj Singh succeeded his father in 1924. The Jagir was conferred in 1868 and yields an annual income of Rs. 10,000 and is liable for service but pays no tribute to the Darbar.

5 *Jijacar* — MAHARAJ AKHAI SINGH OF JAJA WAR is descended from Maharaj Kumar Gopinath's son Maha Singh and succeeded his father Maharaja Berisal Singh in November 1919. The Jagir yields an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

The following is the order of precedence of the principal Hara Sardars and others entitled to sit in Darbar on the right of the Ruler

- 1 Maharaj of Dugari (Hara)
- 2 Marja Bhawani Singh
- 3 Marja of Gudha
- 4 Marja of Matunda
- 5 Maharaj of Jajawar (Hara)
- 6 Maharaj of Kharer ka Pipalda (Hara)
- 7 Maharaj of Khera Raddhar (Hara)
- 8 Maharaj of Dhowra (Hara)
- 9 Maharaj of Jaitgarh (Hara)

The following is the order of precedence of the principal Non-Hara Sardars entitled to sit in Darbar on the left of the Ruler —

- 1 Thakur of Barundha
- 2 Thakur of Pagaran
- 3 Thakur of Datunda

(iii) *Chief officials*

- 1 DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT K. L. PAOMASKER,
C I E M A Dewan
- 2 PANDIT BEHARI LAL KAUSHIK, Personal assistant
to Dewan
- 3 BABU JAGAT NARAIN LAL Revenue Secretary
- 4 LALA PIRITY LAL } Revenue Assistant
- 5 MEHTA LAL RAM }
- 6 PANDIT MUKAT BEHARI LAL Finance Secretary
- 7 Pandit DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI, B A , LL B ,
Judicial Secretary and Chief Judge
- 8 MAHARAJ HARI NATH SINGH, Military Secretary
- 9 MAHARAJ PIRTHI SINGH Joint Military Secretary
- 10 KANWAR SHIVNATH SINGH Private Secretary to
His Highness

(iv) *Hereditary officials*

Nil

DHOLPUR.

Historical outline

The family of the Ruling Prince of Dholpur belongs to the Deswal tribe of Jats and traces its pedigree to Jet Singh, who is said to have acquired lands to the south of Alwar in the eleventh century. From Bamoli the adopted home of one of his descendants, the family takes the name of Banraulia. Driven from Bamoli about the year 1367 A D by the Subahdar of Agra, the head of the house next migrated to Gwalior, where he took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's officers. Eventually the Banraulia Jats settled near Gohad, and in 1503 A D Surjan Deo received from Raja Man Singh Tunwar of Gwalior a grant of the territory of Gohad and assumed the title of Rana. After the overthrow of the Maharrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh, in 1761 A D, possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Maharrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 A D by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties retook Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781, between the British Government and Sindhia it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana should observe his treaty with the English Sindhia should not interfere with his territories. In consequence, however, of the defection of the Maharaj Rana this stipulation was withdrawn and Sindhia retook Gohad and Gwalior. In 1803 Ambaji Inglia Governor of Gohad, seeing the rapid success of the British Arms threw off his allegiance to Sindhia, joined the force of the British Government and agreed to surrender the fort of Gwalior, and certain districts which the Government intended to confer on the Rana of Gohad. The districts ceded by Ambaji Inglia, with the exception of the fort and the city of Gwalior were made over to Rana Kirat Singh who had succeeded to the Gaddi of Gohad in 1804. The possession of Gohad led to disputes between the British and Sindhia and in 1805 the Governor General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Sindhia and conferred Sindhia's parganas of Dholpur Rani and Rajakhara on Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. These parganas now form the Dholpur State. They had undergone constant changes of masters had been seized by Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur after the battle of Panipat wrested from him by Nizam Khan in 1771 taken by Sindhia in 1782 occupied by the British in 1803 and made over again to Sindhia in the same year.

Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was followed by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh. On the latter's death in February 1873 his grandson Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh succeeded to the Gaddi who in turn was succeeded by Maharaj Rana Ram Singh K C I E who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army. He died suddenly on the 29th March 1911, and was succeeded by his brother, His Highness

Maharaj Rana Sir Uday Bhan Singh, K C S I , K C V O , the present Ruler

THE RULER

Lieutenant-Colonel HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD DAULA SIPAHDAR LL MULK MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAY BHAN SINGH JOGINDRA BAHADUR DILER JANG JAI DEO, K C S I , K C V O is a Hindu Vaisnav Ramnandi Jat of the Bamraulia family. His Highness is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the Gaddi in March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912, and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. The relatives of the Maharaj Rana belong to a group of families which were originally eight (only seven survive now) and consequently are known as the "Athghar". These families are descended from one or other of the four sons of Maharaj Rana Bhag R., the ancestor in the ninth generation of the present Ruler, who was at that time the only representative of the Bamraulia House who had issue. Of the principal family or *Gaddi la ghar* the Maharaj Rana is the only representative. The family closely connected with the Ruler is the *Panchgaur ghar*. The representatives of the "Athghar" take rank in the State only as connections of the Ruler. Very few adoptions have taken place into the *Gaddi la Ghar*, and all of them have been from the *Panchgaur* family. By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Rulers of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Bhawalpur. His mother was the second sister of the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badli Khan in Jind State. His Highness was attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division Peshawar, when war was declared in 1919 against Amir Aman Ullah of Afghanistan and remained on active service till the Armistice was signed. His Highness is now in possession of Talwana Parda Granthapur in Rai Bareilly District left to him under a will by the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh. The Government of India have accepted His Highness' succession. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns and a personal salute of 17 guns. He was made a K C S I on 1st January 1918, Lieutenant Colonel on the 24th October 1921 and a K C V O on the 17th March 1922.

A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

LEADING PERSONAGES

(A Member of the Ruling Family)

AD

(ii) *Nobles and Sardar, etc.*

Introduction.

The leading men of Dholpur are (1) the Rao of Sirmathra and the Rao of Rijhauni, members of the Jadon Bhati family of Karauli, (2) Jats of the Bid Kheria family and of the Bamraulia, Rajaunia, Dandak, Sundel, Bijolia, Hanselia and Dondaria families and of the Jadon Rajputs of Atar in Gwalior, who also hold lands in the Gwalior territory; (3) Hereditary office bearers and (4) new officials.

(1) *Sirmathra*.—RAO GOPAL SINGH OF SIRMATHRA is a Hindu Jadon Bhati Rajput. On the death of Rao Ranjit Singh without an heir in November 1922, Keshav Singh was selected by the Dholpur Darbar as successor to the estate and was installed as Rao under the name of Gopal Singh on the 22nd January 1923. He holds the first place in the State. He is descended from Mokat Rai, second son of Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli, who settled in Sirmathra in 1570. The estate is situated in the extreme south west of the Dholpur State and comprises 32 villages. The Rao pays an annual quit rent of Rs. 20,000 and one lakh as Nazrana on investiture.

(2) *Rijhauni*.—RAO MAHENDRA SINGH OF RIJHAUNI is a scion of the Karauli family. He was born in 1890 and succeeded his father in 1907. The estate, which pays quit rent of Rs. 1,660 to the Darbar consists of five villages and yields a revenue of Rs. 5,000.

(3) RUSTAM ALI KHAN is a big Jagirdar of the State and succeeded his father on his death in 1923.

(4) PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI is a Tazimi Sardar and is working as Financial Secretary and Accounts Officer.

(5) SARDAR TARA CHAMAN is a Tazimi Sardar and is Private Secretary to His Highness.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

(1) RAI BAHADUR MUNSHI KUNTI BEHARI LAL, is Revenue Secretary to His Highness.

(2) MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A., is Personal Secretary to His Highness.

(3) SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH, is Commanding Officer, Dholpur Infantry.

(4) BABU KANNU MAL, M.A., is Judicial Secretary to His Highness.

(5) QILIDAR NAHAR SINGH a relative of the Maharaj Rana, is Customs Officer.

(6) SARDAR AJMER SINGH, is Superintendent of Police.

(7) HAKIM SAIED ABDUL HUSSAIN, is physician in the service of the Darbar.

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

Nil.

DUNGARPUR.

Historical outline.

The founder of the Dungarpur House was Mahap son of Rawal Kaian Singh of Mewar who according to the local tradition, was driven from Chitor, the then capital of Mewar, by his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jalore. The possessions of Dungarpur were divided early in the sixteenth century, one portion forming the independent State of Basawara. Dungarpur of which the early history calls for special notice, entered into relations with the Mughals and, after the fall of the Mughal Empire became tributary to the Mahrattas, the tribute being taken, after some dispute with Sindhia and Halkar, by the State of Dhar. Dungarpur was subsequently harried by Pindaris and other freebooters, till in 1818 an agreement was entered into with the British, by which the tribute was assigned to them and the State was guaranteed against external aggression.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS RAI-RAYAN MAHARAWAL SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH BAHADUR is a Sisodia Rajput, and is descended from the Ruling family of Mewar. He was born on the 7th March 1908, and succeeded his father, His late Highness Maharnwal Bijay Singh, on the latter's death on the 15th November 1918. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, which he left in April 1927. He proceeded on a visit to Europe in May 1927 and returned on the 30th October 1927. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928.

His Highness was first married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinai (Oudh), on the 8th February 1920 and has a daughter born on the 16th January 1928. His Highness was also married to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singh of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. Another daughter was born to His Highness on 25th July 1929 from Her Highness the Maharani Shri Rathorji. A second daughter was born to His Highness on the 26th July 1930 from Her Highness Maharani Rathorji.

The following table shows the rulers of the Dungarpur State

Maharawal Karan of Chittor.

Maharawal Mahap (Founder
of Dungarpur Raj).

Rana Rahap of Mewar

Maharawal Padamsi.

Maharawal Jetsi.

succeeded to the estate of Ora on the death of his uncle. His annual income is about Rs. 1,400. He has two sons, of whom the elder, Nihari Singh, is born in the year 1912. He was married to the sister of the Rao of Ghorakhara in Idar.

Tazimi Nobles

The Tazimi Nobles comprised in the *Solah*, are 12 in number, exclusive of the Havelis—the Thakurs of Bankura Peith Mandawa, Thakurda Chitri, Todawal Wamasa Bichwara, Solaj, Kuri, Semarwara and Ringarh. Of these two are Chondawat Sindhis, one is a Rathor and the remaining nine are Chauhan.

(1) *Bankura*—THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF BANKURA is a descendant of the Chauhan Raja, Prithviraj of Delhi, and succeeded his father Kishan Singh, on the latter's death on 17th March 1927, being then about 30 years of age. He is the premier noble of the State. His estate consists of 32 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 21,000. He pays Rs. 2,794 per annum to the Darbar on account of tribute and Rs. 504 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He married second time the daughter of Thakur Hanumat Singh of Methasan a Tazimi Sardar of Idar.

(2) *Peith*—THAKUR SINGRAM SINGH OF PEITH is a Chauhan Rajput of the Prithvi Rajot sub-clan and a Tazimi noble of the State. He was born in 1892 and succeeded his father on the 15th March 1916. His estate consists of 48 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 14,000. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,270 8-0 on account of tribute and Rs. 268 on account of the annual contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He has one sister, who has been married to the Thakur of Solaj and one son, born on the 18th November 1920.

(3) *Bichwara*—THAKUR MOHOBAT SINGH OF BICHWARA a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput born on 4th February, 1920 succeeded Thakur Amar Singh who died on 18th December 1927 without male issue. The estate consists of 7 villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 and pays Rs. 368 as tribute and Rs. 72 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police.

(4) *Mandawa*—THAKUR UMAID SINGH OF MANDWA is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput and comes of the Gamra Family. He was born on the 15th March 1891 and succeeded Thakur Dalpat Singh by adoption with the approval of the Darbar. His Jagir consists of 15 villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 6,000. He pays an annual tribute to the Darbar amounting to Rs. 1,002 8-0 and Rs. 216 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He has two sons born on the 9th April 1923 and 21st December 1925.

(5) *Thakarda*—THAKUR DURGANARAY SINGH OF THAKARDA is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan Rajput. He was born on the 15th October 1913 and succeeded his father on the latter's death on the 29th May 1928. The estate yields an annual income

of about Rs 10,000 The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 1 099 and the contribution towards the cost of the State Police amounts to Rs 216 The Thakur has a younger brother born on the 9th April 1923

(6) *Salot* —THAKUR LATHI SINGH OF SALOT is a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput and is related to the Rao of Salumber in Mewar by blood He was born on the 6th September 1897 and succeeded his father on the latter's death on the 3rd February 1903 He was educated at the Mayo College He was first married to the daughter of the Thakur of Jundi, by whom he has a son, Sammar Singh, born on the 5th December 1919 He married again in 1916 the sister of the Thakur of Peit The Thakur's nearest relative is his brother, Prithvi Singh The Thakana comprises of 14 villages and yields a revenue of Rs 4,000 per annum A sum of Rs 258-12-0 is payable as an annual tribute to the Darbar.

(7) *Aua* —THAKUR DIP SINGH OF KUA, one of the relatives of the late Thakur Nabar Singh, was adopted, with the approval of the Darbar on the 29th September 1922 He was born on the 22nd December 1907 The estate consists of 40 villages with an annual income of about Rs 11,000 A sum of Rs 784 is paid to the Darbar as an annual tribute a sum of Rs 288 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police (and Rs 472 towards the cost of the Badgama Chowki) He was married to the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semarwara on 23th February 1925

(8) *Lodawal* —THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF LODAWAL, born on the 19th November 1905, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Shiva Singh, who died on the 15th July 1920 The Thakur is a Prithvi Rajot Chauhan and holds a jagir yielding an annual income of Rs 1,500 He pays no tribute to the Darbar His nearest relative is his brother Lachman Singh He has a son, Motisingh, who was born on the 19th March 1924

(9) *Wamasa* —THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF WAMASA was given the Jagir of Wamasa, consisting of two villages with an annual income of Rs 1,400 by His Highness the late Maharawal The annual tribute payable to the Darbar amounts to Rs 238-4-0 The Jagir of Wamasa was resumed on the death of Thakur Lal Singh, on the 15th July 1917, for want of a rightful claimant It has been given afresh to Thakur Sajjan Singh He is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Gadra Gopinath in Banswara

(10) *Semarwara* —THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF SEMARWARA died on the 4th May 1926 His minor son born on the 5th November 1924 has succeeded to the Thikana He is a Chauhan Rajput The jagir consists of 19 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 7,000 Rs 1 075 are payable on account of annual tribute to the Darbar and Rs 72 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police The Thikana received Tazim from His Highness the late Maharawal in 1917

(11) *Chitri*.—**RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF CHITRI**, born on the 10th September 1914, is a Chauhan Rajput. He succeeded to the Thikana on his father, Rao Rai Singh's death on the 26th October 1918. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 7,400 and pays a tribute of Rs. 300-8-0 per annum to the Darbar. The Rao holds a Jagir under the Bauswara Darbar also. He is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(12) *Ramgarh*.—**RAO BADAN SINGH OF RAMGARH** is a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput of the family of the Rao of Salumber in Mewar. He succeeded his father, Khumansingh, on the latter's death on 21st April 1924. He has three brothers and four sons. The Jagir yields an annual income of Rs. 2,000 and no tribute is payable to the Darbar. The Rao holds a Jagir in Mewar also.

(iii) *Officials.*

(1) **MR. H. V. JOSHI, B.Sc., M.A.**, is the Dewan of the state since 1st September 1928.

(iv) *Hereditary officials.*

SETH HIRA LAL is a Tazimi official and was adopted by the late Rai Sahib Sobha Chand Dawda who died on the 16th October 1917.

RULER

The present Ruler of Jaipur, HIS HIGHNESS SARAFAT I-RAH-I-HINDUSTAN, RAJ RAJENDRA SRI MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA SAWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR is a Kachhwaha Rajput. His Highness was born on 21st August 1911. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs of which the Ruler of Jaipur is the head. His Highness was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 and ascended the Gaddi on his demise on the 7th September 1922. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers by his Excellency the Viceroy on 14th March 1931. His Highness was married to the sister of Maharaja, Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, the present Ruler of Jodhpur, on the 30th January 1924.

The abstract genealogical tree of the ruling family of Jaipur, given on the following page, is said to be correct but the earlier portions differ from the account given in the Gazetteer.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes:—

- (1) Hereditary Nobles
- (2) Hereditary Office-bearers.
- (3) Non-hereditary office-bearers.
- (4) Udikis (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to some sacred class).

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered, or by right of descent from the ruling family. Nobles of the Kachhawahi clan descended from the ruling house are known as *bhai-betas* or kin-men. There are two classes of nobles, viz., *Tazim* and *Khas-chauki*. The members of the former class are received in *Darbar* by the Ruler standing when they present their *nazars*. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur, all of whom will be noticed separately, are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardars of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia, Lunwar, Bharti and other tribes. There are several instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house, depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have risen themselves. The Rajawats, being the nearest connections of the ruling house, consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so-called twelve Kotris, viz., (1) Nathawats, (2) Chaturbhujots, (3) Khangarots, (4) Balbhadrots, (5) Sultanots, (6) Kalvanots, (7) Puanmallots, (8) Pichanots, (9) Kumbhawats, (10) Banbirpotas, (11) Sheobhampotas and (12) Kumbhanis.

The following families among other are also known Kotris —

Shaikhawats, Narukas, Bankawats and Gogawats. The origin of most of the Kotris and their connection with the ruling family are shown in the genealogical tree given on page 76.

The largest chiefships in Jaipur are those of Sikri and Khetri, the possessors of which enjoy the titles of Rao Raja and Raja, respectively and exercise limited judicial powers within their estates.

The Jagirdars of Kukas and Talchiri claim descent from Bargujar families which ruled over a portion of the present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Dhula, Digga, Unara, Chomu and Simod held originally small estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The jagirs of Sauntha, Kanota, Naila, Raipur and Karansar are modern grants dating from the time of Maharaja Ram Singh II.

Succession is generally by primogeniture, the eldest son succeeding to the estate and the cadets receiving a suitable annuity for maintenance. This rule is, however, not observed in Shaikhawati, where an almost equal division of the ancestral estate takes place among the several sons. The appanages thus created are sometimes merged again in the parent estate on failure of issue.

All nobles either serve the State with horse and foot or pay tribute in cash, the former being known as Jagirdars and the latter as Maula guzars. The Udil is tender no service and pay no tribute.

There are very few hereditary office bearers of importance though some families enjoy grants of land as rewards for previous services. There are also some families which have maintained themselves for centuries by State service, one or more members always receiving some kind of employment. In a few cases offices of special importance are held by particular families so long as any member of them is found fit to perform the required duties.

Certain Brahmans and others who have gained prominence in the State hold honours and grants.

(1) *Members of Ruling Families*

Nil

(2) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Chomu*—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOMU is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha tribe which takes its name from Nathaji, the son of Gopalji and grand son of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488—1528). The Chomu estate which renders service with cavalry and foot and pays no tribute, is situated 20 miles to the north of Jaipur. Thakur Devi Singh who is by birth the son of Thakur Anand Singh of Ajayrajputra, was born on 17th September 1876 and succeeded Thakur Gobind Singh by adoption in December 1900. The Thakur has nine sons. He was awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. He is a Member of the Council of State.

The Chomu family, besides its estate in Jaipur holds a temple and some lands and buildings at Brindaban in the Muttra district.

(2) *Samod*—RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH OF SAMOD belongs to the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan. His estate which is situated 24 miles from Jaipur, pays no tribute, but renders service with horse. Rawal Sangram Singh was born on 22nd October 1900, and is by birth the son of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu and succeeded to the estate of Samod in 1905, on his being selected a successor to the late Rawal Fateh Singh by His Highness the late Maharaja. His nearest relatives are the Thakur of Chomu and the Jagirdars of Renwal and Ajayrajputra. He was married in 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Salumbar in Mewar. Full powers were granted to him by the Durbar in 1920. He has studied up to the B.A. Degree of the Allahabad University. In 1923 he was

appointed Honorary Member of the Jaipur State Council in the Revenue Department and is now an Honorary Sigma Member in the Military Department of the Council of State Jaipur

(3) *Jhalai* —THAKUR GOVARDHAN SINGH OF JHALAI, a Kachhwaha Rajput belongs to the Sangramsinghot branch of the Rajawat sub clan which is descended from Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803 13). The estate is situated 44 miles to the south of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bijay Singh died on 15th October 1907 and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by the late Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II. The families of Isardn and Biler are closely related to that of Jhalai.

(4) *Unara* —RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGH OF UNARA is a Kachhwaha Rajput and is the head of the Anul branch of that family in Jaipur. He is a powerful feudatory of the State and holds a Jagir 70 miles to the south of Jaipur which pays an annual tribute of Rs 38 33½ to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State but some of them rendered important services to the Darbar in recognition of which Ajit Singh received from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700 44) the title of Rao and from Maharaja Madho Singh I (1761 68) that of Raja. Rao Raja Sardar Singh who was born on the 31st October 1894 is by birth the son of Thakur Rup Singh of Haidipur and succeeded to the estate of Unara on his being selected by the Darbar as successor to the late Rao Raja Guman Singh.

(5) *Diggi* —THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF DIGGI is the head of the Khingrot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488 1528) through the latter's son Jigmaj. The estate which lies 50 miles to the south east of Jaipur serves the Darbar with horse.

(6) *Manoharpur* —RAO PRATAP SINGH OF MONOHAR PUR is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the senior branch of the Shaikhawat sub clan which takes its origin from Raja Udai Karan (1388 1413) through Shrihar, the descendant of his fourth son. The estate which is situated 30 miles to the north of Jaipur renders service with horse and pays Rs 6 300 as tribute to the Darbar on account of the tenure of Bishangarh. Rao Pratap Singh who was born on 18th February 1872 is by birth the son of Thakur Balwant Singh of Gadhi and succeeded Thakur Sheo Nath Singh of Manoharpur by adoption in 1881. He has one son. His other nearest relatives belong to the Gadhi family.

(7) *Khandela* —RAJA HAMIR SINGH OF KHANDELA Senior Branch is a Shaikhawat Rajput being descended from Rao Sujra of Manoharpur through the latter's son Rai Sal. The estate which lies 60 miles to the north of Jaipur pays an annual tribute of Rs 36 192. On the death of Raja Sanwant Singh the last holder the succession was disputed and Hamir Singh son of Thakur Dule Singh of Dadia was selected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871. He has a son born on 14th October 1900. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that

Sri Madho Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place at Sikar on the 25th June 1922. He is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub clan and belongs to the Rajpi-lu family, which is descended from Tejmal son of Raja Rai Sal of Khandela. The estate is situated 72 miles to the north-west of Jaipur and pays tribute of Rs. 42,000 a year. The Sikar family has rendered important services to the Darbar in times of emergency. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on Lachhman Singh of Sikar by Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-19). The 1st Rao Raja Madho Singh received from the Jaipur Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction. The Pachraung flag (the striped Rajput Standard of 5 colours) was conferred on him by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh in 1877. He was also awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. The present Rao Raja received from the Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 29th November 1922. He has a son and three daughters. The family is most closely allied to Sikar are Bafhot, Patnani and Sarwari.

(9) *Khetri*—**RAJA SARDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI** born on 16th March 1920 succeeded on the 17th May 1927, his father the late Raja Amar Singh Bahadur who died on the 6th May 1927. He holds from the Jaipur Darbar the estate of Khetri which lies 90 miles to the North of Jaipur and pays a tribute of Rs. 75,000 per annum. In recognition of the Military assistance given by Khetri in 1803 the East India Company granted the pargana of Kotputli in Istimrar Jagir to Abhay Singh during the time of Maharaja Jagat Singh. This Ruler conferred the title of Raja on Abhay Singh. In 1806 the Jagir of Kotputli was converted into a perpetual free grant in recognition of the gallant services of the Khetri contingent on the occasion of the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson. The title of "Bahadur" which was subsequently conferred on the father of Raja Jai Singh by the Maharaja is a hereditary one. Raja Sardar Singh Bahadur is a minor.

(10) *Duni*—**RAO KALYAN SINGH OF DUNI**, a Kachhwaha Rajput is the head of the Gogawat sub clan, which is descended from Raja Kuntal (1274-1318). The estate which serves the Darbar with horse is situated 80 miles south west of Jaipur. The Rao is by birth the son of Thakur Omsingh of Balmukandpura, and succeeded by adoption, the late Rao Lachhman Singh, who died in 1913 and had no son. The title of Rao was conferred on Sheo Nath Singh by Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79) whom he served first in

the capacity of Fauj Balhahi and subsequently in that of Diwan Rao Kalyan Singh has a son named Bhagwat Singh born in 1908. The families most nearly allied to Duni are those of Ajayarpur and Bilimkandpur. It is the privilege of the Jagirdar of Duni to sit behind the Ruler on the same elephant in all State processions and to wave the *Chauhar* over him.

(11) *Bagru* —THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF BAGRU is the head of the Chaturkhujot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs which is descended from Chaturkhuj a son of Raja Prithwi Raj I (1488-1528). The estate which is situated 18 miles to the west of Jaipur serves the Darbar with horse and pays no tribute. The late Thakur Sanwant Singh who succeeded his father Thakur Sur Singh in 1863, was born in 1841 and died in November 1906. He had three sons of whom the eldest died leaving a son Jaswant Singh who was born in 1882 and is the present Thakur.

(12) *Achrol* —THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROL born on 15th July 1901 is the head of the Balbhadrot sub clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs being descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Balbhadar. Thakur Balbhadar was killed in Gujarat and his son Achaldas quelled a rebellion in Sindhawati receiving the office of Fauj Musahib in recognition of his services. The estate which is situated 18 miles to the north of Jaipur serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Hari Singh succeeded his father Thakur Kesri Singh. He is at present an Honorary Sigha Member in the Police and Judicial Department of the Council of State. He has one younger brother born on the 27th February 1906. His next relative is an uncle.

(13) *Banskho* —THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BANSKHO a Kachhwaha Rajput is the head of the Kumbharu sub clan which is descended from Raja Joshi (1318-67). His estate which is situated 24 miles to the east of Jaipur serves the Darbar with horse. The present Thakur was born in 1912 and succeeded his father Sheo Singh who died on 12th October 1914.

(14) *Dhula* —RAWAT BANE SINGH OF DHULIA a Kachhwaha Rajput is a Rawat of the Durjansinghot family which traces its origin to Raja Man Singh (1590-1615). The estate which renders military service to the Darbar is situated 20 miles to the east of Jaipur. Thakur Lachhman Singh an ancestor of the present Thakur was killed with his son fighting against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion a grant of villages was made to the family. The title of Rawat was conferred on another ancestor Thakur Raghunath Singh. The late Rawat Buri Lal died on the 23rd March 1893 and was succeeded by adoption by the present Jagirdar son of the late Thakur Arjun Lal of Tehtra. He was born on 12th October 1884. The Rawat has no nearer relatives than those of the Tehtra family. A son was born to him on the 29th November 1920.

(15) *Dudu* —THAKUR JAWAN SINGH OF DUDU belongs to the Khangrot branch of the Kachhwaha tribe which is des-

cended from Jagmal son of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The estate, which lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, is exempt from payment of tribute, but serves the Darbar with horse. It was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh who had been employed by the Darbar as Faujdar. His son Pabhar Singh, was made a minister of the State. The present Thakur succeeded his brother, Thakur Prithwi Singh, by adoption, confirmed by the Darbar on the 19th May 1919. He has 4 sons.

(16) *Isarda* —THAKUR SAWAI SINGH OF ISARDA is a Rathor Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan. The estate lies 6½ miles to the south of Jaipur. The houses most closely connected with it are those of Jhalu, Barwana Sewar and Baler. The Thakur has 3 sons of whom the second son by name Mormukat Singh was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur as son and heir to the Gaddi of Jaipur.

(17) *Gujgarh* —THAKUR KUSHAL SINGH OF GUJGARH is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan, which traces its origin to the Pokhran family of Mirwar. The Jagir of Gujgarh which is situated 60 miles south east of Jaipur and serves the Darbar with horse was originally conferred in 1775 on Thakur Shram Singh who came to Jaipur in the time of Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79). An ancestor of the present Thakur, Umed Singh was killed with his followers when fighting for Jaipur in a battle near Tori. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion the number of horses which the family was liable to contribute for the use of the Darbar, was reduced by ten. Thakur Kushal Singh the present holder of the Jagir was born on 21st February 1894 and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1901, on the death of the late Thakur Kan Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He has a son born on 30th March 1922.

(18) *Seora* —THAKUR GOPAL KARAN OF SEORA is a Rathor Rajput of the Karnot sub-clan, which traces its origin to the ruling princes of Marwar. The estate which is situated 40 miles to the west of Jaipur serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Gopal Karan who succeeded his father, Thakur Indir Karan on the latter's death on 20th March 1918, was born on 6th October 1907. He has a younger brother named Shram Karan who was born on 29th July 1913.

(19) *Naila* —THAKUR RUP SINGH OF NAILA, a Rathor Rajput of the Pilwa family of the Champawat sub-clan of Marwar, holds an estate 12 miles east of Jaipur, and serves the State with horse. He was born on 20th November 1856. Thakur Fateh Singh, father of Thakur Rup Singh was Bakhshi of the Qilyat (Warden literally Paymaster of the fort) and Naila was given to him in Jagir in 1860 by the late Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-80), who also conferred on him the honour of *titum* and appointed him a Member of the Council. Subsequently he held the office of Chief Minister and Vice President of the Council till the accession of the late Ruler. Thakur Rup Singh is a Sigha Member in the Council.

of State. He has two sons, Pratap Singh, born on 26th December 1877, and Duleep Singh, born in October 1888.

(20) *Santha* —THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF SANTHA belongs to the same family as the Thakur of Naila (No 19) and holds an estate which serves the Durbar with horse. The estate was conferred on Thalur Shimbhu Singh, the great grandfather of the present holder and brother to Thalur Fateh Singh of Naila. The succession of Thakur Kalyan Singh on the death of Thakur Bhojraj Singh was sanctioned by the Durbar on the 14th April 1928.

(21) *Surajgarh* —THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SURAJGARH is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan, which traces its descent from Balu, son of Raja Udaya Karan (1367-88). The estate which he holds 140 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual tribute of Rs 8,500. The late Thakur Jiwari Singh died in 1916 and the present Thakur Raghubir Singh, who was born on 28th January 1914, and is the son of Thalur Bishan Singh of Bisau, was selected by the Durbar as successor to Thakur Jiwari Singh on 19th August 1915. Thalur Govind Singh, grandfather of Thakur Raghubir Singh, served with the Jaipur Forces under British Officers in the Mutiny of 1857.

(22) *Bisau* —THAKUR BISHAN SINGH OF BISAU is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan. He holds an estate 120 miles north of Jaipur and pays an annual tribute of Rs 9,885 to the State. A former Jagirdar of Bisau served with his contingent under British Officers during the Mutiny. Thakur Bishan Singh succeeded his father Thalur Jagat Singh in 1890. He was born on 21st February 1892 and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(23) *Patan* —RAO UDAY SINGH OF PATAN OR JILO PATAN born on 28th April 1892 is a Tanwar Rajput, who holds an estate 72 miles north of Jaipur and pays an annual tribute of Rs 7,641 to the State. He also holds some villages in the Anupshahr Pargana of the Bulandshahr district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Rao Mukund Singh, the late Rao of Patan, died in 1914 and was succeeded by the present Rao, by adoption, which was sanctioned by the Durbar.

(24) *Siwar* —THAKUR MEHTAB SINGH OF SIWAR is a Kachhwaha Rajput descended from Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. His estate is situated 33 miles south of Jaipur. The Thakur was born in 1871 and succeeded his father Ranjit Singh in 1883 by adoption. The Thakurs of Gopalpura and Doodhwar are his close relations. He has no son.

(25) *Kama* —RAJA PRATAP SINGH OF KAMA is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan tracing his descent from Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singh I. His estate is situated about 32 miles to the north of Jaipur. The late Raja Bane Singh, died in February 1911 and was succeeded by the present Raja. He has two sons, the elder by his first wife, daughter of the Raja of Ali-

pura and the younger by his second wife, sister of the present Raja of Vizianagram

(26) *Bulun* —THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH OF BICHUN, a Kachhwaha Rajput of Khangrot sub-clan succeeded his brother Sawai Singh who died on 19th August 1930. His estate is situated 10 miles from Jaipur

(27) *Karangarh* —THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF KARANGARH, is a Sisodia Rajput of Ranawat sub-clan. His estate lies 30 miles from Jaipur. He has one son Kishore Singh

(28) *Jolner* —RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH who belongs to the Khangrot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs is Mansaldar of Jolner which lies some 28 miles from Jaipur on the west. He was born in Samlat 1900 Vikram, corresponding to 1893 A.D.

In 1889 his father Karan Singh founded the Anglo Vedic High School Karangarh at Jolner

Thakur Narendra Singh entered the State service in 1922 and is now a Member of the Council of State Jaipur. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government on 3rd June 1925

(iii) *Chief Officials*

1 RAI BAHADUR PROHIT SINGH GOPI NATH M.A., C.I.F. is the Foreign and Home member of the Council of the Jaipur State

2 RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMAR NATH ATAL M.A. is the Finance Member of the Council of the Jaipur State

3 KHAN BAHADUR MOUJVI MUHAMMAD ASHTAQ HASAN KHAN is Public Works Member of the Council of the Jaipur State

4 MUNSHI RAM PRATAP is a Signa Member in the Military Department of the Council of the Jaipur State

5 RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SEETLA PRASAD BAJPEYI, B.A. is the Judicial member of the Council of the Jaipur State

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

And

JAISALMER

Historical outline

The Rulers of the Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan, of the early history of which little is known. They claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings. These monarchs, who in early days were very powerful, took their name from Yadu or Jadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the Jains. The capital of the Jadons is said to have been Prayag (Allahabad) and subsequently Mathura (Muttra). On the death of Shri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed.

According to the Jaisalmer annals, many of them with two of Shri Krishna's sons, abandoning Hindustan, settled beyond the Indus. One of their descendants Gaj, is said to have built a fort called Gajni (identified by Tod as the Ghazni of Afghanistan, but believed by Cunningham to be in the vicinity of Rawalpindi), but being defeated and killed in a battle with the king of Khorasan, his followers were driven southward into the Punjab, where Salivahan founded a town and named it after himself, Salivahanpur or Salpura (generally identified with Sialkot). Salivahan's grandson, Bhati, was also a great and successful warrior, whose name was adopted by his clansmen as a tribal designation. Shortly after this, the tribe was again driven southward by the king of Ghazni and crossing the Sutlej, took refuge in the Indian desert, which henceforth became its home. Here they came into contact with various Rajput clans, such as the Bhutias and Chunnars (both extinct), the Barahas (now Musalmans), the Langrias and the Sodhis and Lodhis (both branches of the Ponwars or Paramaras). Their first capital was Tanot, still in Jaisalmer territory, which was founded about the middle of the eighth century, but being ousted from this Deoraj, the first Ruler to resume the title of Rawal, built Desgarh or Deorwar in 853 (now called Derawar in Bahawalpur territory) and established himself there. Shortly afterwards the capital was changed to Lodorva, an immense city with twelve gates taken from the Lodra Rajputs, the ruins of which lie ten miles west by north of Jaisalmer town. Lodorva was however ill adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and founded the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He was succeeded by several warlike Rulers who were constantly engaged in battles and raids and whose taste for free-booting proved most disastrous, for on two occasions viz. in 1295 and shortly afterwards the Bhatias so enraged the emperor Ala-ud-din that an Imperial army was despatched against them and conquered and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmer, so that for some time it remained completely deserted. In the sixteenth century, the Bhatias formed an alliance with the Anurs of Sind against the Rathors. Rawal Sibal Singh the twenty-sixth Ruler in succession to Jaisal, was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, and to hold his dominions as a fief of it. The Rulers of Jaisalmer had now arrived

at the height of their power. Their territory extended northward to the Sutlej, thus including the whole of Bihawalpur and westward to the Indus, while to the east and south it comprised many districts, which were subsequently annexed by the Rathors and incorporated in Marwar and Bikaner. From this time till the accession of Rawal Mulraj in 1762, the fortunes of the State rapidly declined and most of the outlying districts were wrested from it. The first Ruler of Jaisalmer to enter into treaty relations with the British Government was Maharawal Mulraj, who in 1818 concluded a treaty whereby the integrity of the State was guaranteed to the Ruler. During the lifetime of Mulraj, who died in 1820, the State was virtually governed by his minister, Mehtar Salim Singh, who was guilty of terrible atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relations of the Ruler. The town of Jaisalmer was depopulated by his cruelty, the trade of the country was interrupted and those relatives of the Maharawal who escaped death fled from the country. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, in whose time after the conquest of Sindh the forts of Shahgarh, Gharsta and Ghotaru, which had been wrested from Jaisalmer, were restored to it. The successors of Maharawal Gaj Singh were Maharajwals Ranjit Singh Bernal and Salivahan, the late Ruler, who died on 11th April 1914.

THE RULER

The present Ruler of Jaisalmer is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAWAL, SIR JAWAHIR SINGH BAHADUR K.C.S.I. who was born on the 18th November 1882. His Highness is the son of Thakur Sardar Singh and in 1889 he was adopted by Thakur Mun Singh of Jita. He succeeded to the Gaddi of Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914 on the demise of His late Highness Maharawal Salivahan. His Highness's heir apparent Maharaj Kanwar Girdhar Singh, by Maharani Sodhiji, was born on the 18th November 1907 and has a son Bhinwar Rajkumath Singh who was born on the 28th November 1929. His Highness's second son Maharaj Kanwar Hukam Singh, by Her Highness Maharani Hadiji, was born on the 14th February 1927. The Maharani Amarkotiji belongs also to the Sodhi clan of Rajputs. Her Highness Hadiji, whom His Highness married in November 1919, is the grand-daughter of the late Maharaj Raja Ram Singh of Puri and His late Highness Pighnar Singhji gave her hand in marriage as his own daughter to His Highness the Maharawalji. Her Highness has been given the title of the Pat (Senior) Maharani of Jaisalmer. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was one of the first to be selected as a recruit to the Imperial Cadet Corps from that institution. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918.

The Raths of Jaisalmer are connected by marriage with the houses of Udaipur, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Sirohi, Dharamgadhra and Narasingarh.

The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the Jaisalmer Rulers —

LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI GIRDHAR SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 13th November 1907 is the heir apparent. He has a son BHANWAR SRI RAGHUNATH SINGHJI BAHADUR born on the 26th November 1929.

(2) MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HUKUM SINGHJI BAHADUR who was born on the 14th February 1927 is the second son of His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

Introduction

The nearest relatives of the Ruling House are called *Rajpis* and those who owing to their lineage or their adoption are comparatively remote in relationship are called *Rawlots*.

Rajpis

Dudhu—THAKURAN RAJ SRI GOPAL SINGHJI OF DUDHU born on the 19th November 1901, and THAKURAN RAJ SRI VARAYAN SINGHJI, born on the 3rd June 1898 represent respectively the senior and the junior branch of Dudhu. The latter has a son Kanwar Madho Singh born on 2nd January 1918.

Nachna—THAKURAN RAJ SRI SULTAN SINGHJI OF NACHNA born on 24th May 1887 is the Jagirdar of Nachna Thikanas. His estate yields an income of Rs. 3,000. He has a son Kanwar Gordhan Singh born on 27th September 1909.

Lakhmana—THAKURAN RAJ SRI VARAYAN SINGHJI OF LAKHMANA, born in 1910 is the Jagirdar of Lakhmana in Jaisalmer and is the adopted son of late Thakur Shoedan Singhji.

The principal Rawlot Thikanas are Lohakri, Satov and Tota and the present Jagudars of these places are Pirdan, Tanerio and Sarup Singh respectively.

Most of the Sardars are Bhatias and are distinguished as Udaisinghot, Sakatsinghot, Dwaikudasinghot, Prithvirajot, Tejmalot, Darjwot, Bikanerasinghot, Barsinghot and Khinyas according to the sub-division of the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among the Khinyas and Barsinghot Bhatias, the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. Jagudars and Sardars are bound to serve the State whenever called upon to do so. They present a horse on the occasion of the accession of the Prince to the Gaddi, on the occasion of marriage of the Prince, on the occasion of the birth and marriage of Maharaj Kanwars and also on the occasion of the marriage of Darjis, if any.

The accounts of the principal Nobles, etc., of the State are given below:—

(1) *Bikampur*.—RAO AMAR SINGH OF BIKAMPUR, born in 1872, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsing Sub-clan, and is a leading Sardar of the State. His Estate yields an annual income of Rs. 5,000. He enjoys double-Tazim. The title of Rao was conferred on him by the Darbar. He has no male issue.

(2) *Girajsar*.—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJGAR, son of Thakur Jethmal, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsing sept. He was born on the 5th December 1875. He holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,700 and enjoys double-Tazim. He has two sons.

(3) *Barsalpur*.—RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR, son of Rao Dhanji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Khinva Sub-clan. He was born in 1876. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State and enjoys double-Tazim and the title of Rao from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(4) *Khuri*.—THAKUR SULTAN SINGH OF KHURI, son of Thakur Paue Singh, born in 1913 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,500. He enjoys double-Tazim from the Darbar. He has no male issue.

(5) *Sirad*.—THAKUR MALAM SINGH OF SIRAD, son of Thakur Amar Singh, born in 1908, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsing sub-clan. He has a part in the estate called Sirad which yields an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and enjoys single-Tazim. He has one son.

(6) *Jinjnyali*.—THAKUR PADAM SINGH OF JINJNYALI, son of Thakur Buldan Singh, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept. He was born in 1870 and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,250. He enjoys double-Tazim from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(7) *Gehun or Bayia*.—THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF GEHUN OR BAYIA, son of Thakur Achal Singh, born in 1893, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 700. He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

(8) *Bhadli*.—THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF BHADLI, son of Kishan Singh, born in 1911 is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 800. He enjoys single-Tazim and has no male issue.

(9) *Deora*.—THAKUR SAMRAT SINGH OF DEORA, son of Thakur Buldan, born in 1877, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys single-Tazim and has one son, Dewar Singh born in 1911.

(10) *Rindha*.—THAKUR NAG SINGH OF RINDHA, son of Thakur Khusal Singh, born in 1885 is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He enjoys double-Tazim and has two sons.

(11) *Modha*.—THAKUR ARIAN SINGH OF MODHA, son of Maghji, and adopted son of Thakur Sonji, is a Bhati Rajput

of the Tejmat sept. He was born in 1909, and holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1000. He enjoys single Tazim and is a hulekar.

(12) *Biru*—THAKUR JAI SINGH OF BARU (born 1883) son of Thakur Mohit Singh and adopted son of Thakur Panji and Thakur Achil Singh (born 1890) of Biru son of Thakur Balwant Singh are Bhati Rajputs of the Dwarkada sept. They hold an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1700 and enjoys double Tazim. Thakur Jai Singh has three sons and Thakur Achil Singh has two.

(13) *Sataya*—THAKUR HATHI SINGH OF SAFAYA son of Thakur Joteh Singh born in 1888 is a Sagatsinghot Bhati Rajput. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 500. He enjoys double Tazim and has two sons.

(14) *Nawatala*—THAKUR GUMAN SINGH (born 1896) and his brothers of Nawatala sons of Thakur Mohit Singh are Bhati Rajputs of the Prithvirajot sept. They hold an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1000. Thakur Guman Singh enjoys double Tazim and has one son.

(15) *Chelak*—THAKUR NAHAR SINGH OF CHELAK son of Thakur Hemaji Singh born in 1904 belongs to the Durjawat sept of the Bhati Rajputs. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 800. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(16) *Barajoon*—THAKUR BHANWAR SINGH OF BARA GAON son of Thakur Singidan born in 1912 is a Bihardasot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 400. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son.

(17) *Dangri*—THAKUR IAL SINGH OF DANGRI son of Satidan Singh born in 1907 is a Bhati Rajput of the Bihardasot sept. He holds an estate yielding an annual income of Rs 1000. He enjoys single Tazim and has no male issue.

(18) *Lunhar*—THAKUR MUKAN SINGH OF LUNHAR son of Thakur Ajit Singh born in 1894 is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 500. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son.

(19) RAO BAHADUR MURARJI RAOTI SAPAT born in 1872 is a Bhati of Catch. He holds the village of Tej sar-Kherho in Tigar from the Darlar and enjoys single Tazim. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon him by the British Government on 1st January 1917 and Rao Bahadur in June 1922.

(iii) *Clerical Officials*

Nil

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

Nil

JHALA STATE, JHALAWAR.

Historical Outline.

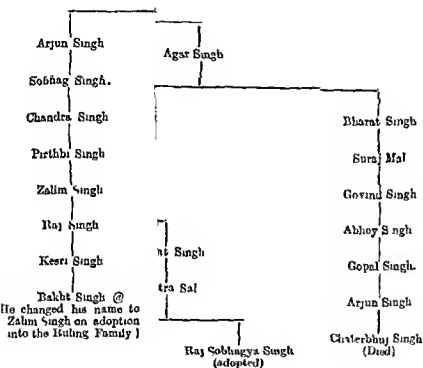
The territory comprised in the Jhalawar State was formerly a part of the territory of the ruler of Kotah. The Ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan, of the early history of which little is known, except that it has long been settled in Kathiawar. The Jhala clan claims descent from the Lunar race. The following account of the origin of the dynasty of Jhalawar is based on that given in Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's Gazetteer of the State:—

"About A.D. 1709 one Bhau Singh, the second son of the head of the clan left his country, with his son Madho Singh, and a small number of followers in order to try his fortune at Delhi. At Kotah, Bhau Singh left his son with Maharao Bhiru Singh, who then ruled the Kotah State and went on himself to Delhi, where all trace of him ends. His son, Madho Singh, won for himself the good graces of the Kotah Ruler, who married his eldest son to Madho Singh's sister, granted him a Jagir of Rs. 12,000 and gave him the post of Faujdar, a position which implied control of the Army, the Forts and the Palaces. His connection with the Ruler gained him the familiar title of "Mama" (Maternal uncle), which continued for some time in the family. Madho Singh was succeeded in the office of Faujdar by his son, Madan Singh. Madan Singh had two sons—Himmat Singh and Prithvi Singh, the former of whom is said to have been famous for personal strength and prowess. Prithvi Singh had two sons, Shiv Singh and Zalim Singh, the latter of whom, being adopted by his uncle Hummat Singh, and surviving his father, succeeded to his grand father's position in the Kotah State, at the age of 18. Three years later Zalim Singh was the means of securing victory for the Kotah troops against those of the Raja of Amber (Jaipur). Zalim Singh afterwards fell into disfavour with the Maharao owing to his rivalry in the case of a favourite woman whom the Maharao wished to place in his zenana.

Leaving Kotah Zalim Singh did good service at Udaipur. Returning to Kotah, when Maharao Guman Singh was on his death bed the ruler sent for him and committed his son Umaid Singh, and the country into his charge.

The extraordinary ability with which Zalim Singh exercised his powers induced Umaid Singh after his minority ended, to leave all authority in the Regent's hands. Rāj Rana Zalim Singh at last became, for all serious political affairs, the acknowledged ruler of the State; and when the British Government guaranteed, by a treaty with the Ruler the integrity of Kotah in 1817, a supplementary article was added in 1818, which guaranteed to Zalim Singh and his heirs the authorities and privileges he then possessed. This arrangement soon produced trouble. First upon the death of Umaid Singh, his successor naturally desiring to

[ALAWAR.]



recover authority, and again on the death of Zalim Singh himself in 1824. After much discussion and some armed contest the hereditary ruler of Kotah and the heir of Zalim Singh were induced by the British Government to agree to the compromise, by which certain districts of the Kotah State were separated and ceded to the heirs of Zalim Singh, whereby the State of Jhalawar was constituted under the hereditary rule of that family.

The name of Jhalawar was selected for this new State by the first Ruler. The arrangements were ratified by two treaties in 1828 from which year the State dates its creation. By the treaty the new Ruler acknowledged British Supremacy, agreed to supply troops according to his means and pay an annual tribute of Rs. 80,000.

He received the title of Maharaj Rana, was granted a salute of 15 guns and placed on the same footing as other Princes of Rajputana. When these affairs had been settled Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, grand son of the great Kotah Administrator Zalim Singh left Kotah attended by a following of 10,000 persons inclusive of Jagirdars and officials, for the Dhawara Chhroni, a permanent camp situated between the city of Jhalapatru and the Kotah Fort of Gagraun. This Chhroni thenceforth became the headquarters of the State and is still the place of residence of the Prince.

Madan Singh died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Prithvi Singh, at the early age of 15, a Regency Council composed of the old officials of the State being appointed to conduct affairs. In 1857-58, this Prince rendered good services to Government by affording protection to British Officers and since in revenge the mutineers from Neemuch caused damage to the State, Government remitted the tribute due for that year.

Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh was good natured and of a happy temperament, which made him very popular with his subjects, but his easy going disposition was taken advantage of by the several Kamdars (Ministers), who in turn had the control of the State purse, and as a result the State became heavily involved in debt.

In 1873 Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh adopted a boy by name Bakht Singh from a Jhila family resident in Wadhwan of Kathiwar related to him in the ninth degree. In August 1875 Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh died and on the 1st June 1876 Kanwar Bakht Singh was acknowledged as his successor. On the 24th June the youthful Bakht Singh, who was in his 11th year was formally installed and he then took the name of Zalim Singh in accordance with the former family custom, which enjoined that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Malho Singh, Madan Singh and Prithvi Singh should be assumed by the rulers of the House.

In July 1894 Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was granted full powers of administration but owing to his mismanagement of the State he was deposed on the 2nd March 1896. Thereafter he lived at Benures until his death in 1912. Consequent on his

deposition, the territories which were made over by Kotah in 1848 to form the principality of Jhalawar, were restored to Kotah while the remaining districts were utilised to form a new State, to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zim Singh belonged. Kanwar Bhaswari Singh son of Thakur Chhatisal Singh of Fatehpur, a direct descendant of Madho Singh the first Jhala Rajput of Kotah, was on the 10th November 1897, nominated as its ruler.

The new State of Jhalawar came into existence on the 1st January 1899. The State consists of the Choumehla and the Patan Tehsils, and the southern portion of the Tehsil of Suket. On the 6th February 1899, Raj Rana Bhaswari Singh was installed on the Gaddi and was invested with full Powers of Administration. His Highness was made a K C S I, in June 1908, and the hereditary title of "Maharaj Rana" was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918, in recognition of his war services. In January 1921, the permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RANA BHASWARI SINGH died on the 13th April 1929.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, the present ruler of Jhalawar State, was born on the 15th July 1900 and succeeded to the Gaddi on the death of his father His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhaswari Singh Bahadur, on the 13th April 1929. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained from July 1907 to August 1919 and later on joined the Rural School of Economy at Oxford where he remained from 1920 to 1924. He was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Kotda Sangani, a Chiefship in Kathiwar in 1920 and a son was born to him at Oxford on 27th September 1921. In 1926 the Maharaj Rana joined the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment I T F and has been attached to it as an Honorary 2nd Lieutenant. He has now resigned his Commission in the Indian Territorial Force and has been granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Regular Army on the 14th January 1931.

The following Genealogical tree shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives

LEADING PERSONAGES

(1) *Member of the Ruling Family*

1 MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH born on the 27th September 1921 is the heir apparent and is being educated at the Raj Kumar College Rajkot

(11) *Nobles and Sardars etc*(a) *Tazima*

(1) *Kurda*—RAO JASWANT SINGH OF KURDA a Jhal Rajput of the Halwad family in Kathiawar holds the only Jagu older than the foundation of the State. He is a minor and his Jagir is therefore at present under the Court of Wards. The value of the Thikana is estimated at Rs 10 000 a year. He has a younger brother named Bijay Singh.

(2) *Borda*—RAI SOBHAJI SINGH OF BORDA a Jhal Rajput was born in 1907 and was selected by HIS LATE HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RAO SHRI BHAWANI SINGHJI to succeed Kaka Chhatra Salji (His late Highness father). The villages of Borda and Gadi were given to him in Jagir. He is a first class Bachelor of Science and has also received education at the Lallpur Agricultural College. He is at present working as an apprentice to the Revenue Department of the State. He holds the title of *Raj* from the Darbar and 3 villages in Jagir of the annual income of Rs 7 848.

(3) *Kotra*—THAKUR SHODAN SINGH OF KOTRA born on the 9th September 1901 is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 3 337 in which he succeeded in 1907 on the death of his father Thakur Talhat Singh. He pays an annual tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar.

(4) *Bhilwari*—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHILWARI, the younger son of the late Thakur Man Singh is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Jhalu family of Jaipur. He holds in Jagir the villages of Bhilwari and Amilia of the total annual value of Rs 3 690 and pays a yearly tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar. He succeeded to the Jagir on 27th April 1920.

(5) *Kanwara*—MAHARAJ BHIM SINGH OF KANWARA son of M Nathu Singh of Bundi a Hara Rajput was adopted by the late Maharaj Balbhadra Singh as his son in 1920. He entered the State Service in 1926 as Superintendent of Police and is now an *ex officio* Minister of the Mahakma Khas as well. The annual value of his Jagir is Rs 2 457.

(6) *Manqal*—THAKUR ABHAI SINGH OF MANGAL is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat Clan and belongs to the Mulabbatpura family of Jaipur. He was born in 1868 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. His Jagir yields a revenue

of Rs 1011 annually, and he pays Rs 886-10 as annual tribute to the Darbar. He has a brother named Thakur Phool Singh, and a son Kr Hari Singh who is on the personal staff of His Highness.

(7) *Khilchipur*—MAMA GORDHAN SINGH OF KALAKOT, a Khichi Rajput, of the Khilchipur family was born in 1867. He is related to His Highness on his grand mother's side, and has a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 1081 10 6 from the Darbar.

(8) *Ja jagannathpuri*—THAKUR DFO SINGH OF JAGGAN-NATHPURI was born in Sumrat 1944 and holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs 1,200. He has a brother named Doulat Singh.

(9) *Sampura*—THAKUR UMRAO SINGH OF SHAMPURA a Chouhan Rajput was born in 1873. He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time but has been retired from State Service, with effect from 1st October 1929. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of about Rs 6,500 and the title of "Sahas Diwaker" from the Darbar.

(10) *Motipura*—BOHRA GOBIND LAL OF MOTIPURA, born in 1886, is a Nagar Brahman by caste. He was a Minister of the State Cabinet during His late Highness' time but has been retired from State Service with effect from 1st October 1929. He holds the title of 'Raj Raturkar' and a Jagir of the annual value of Rs 1443 4 9.

(11) *Dhabli*—RAI BAHADUR DHABAI SHADI LAL, B A LL B, OF DHABLI, a Induvanshi Ahir is a foster relation of the ruling family. He was born on the 3rd April 1886, educated at Agra and Allahabad where he obtained his degree in Arts and Law and has also been once to England with His late Highness. He entered the State Service as Librarian of the Parmannud Library in October 1910 and is now His Highness' Foreign and Judicial Minister. In 1928 he worked as Chief Minister for more than a year. He holds the villages of Dhabli and Pirthakheri of the annual value of about Rs 2100 in Jagir and has the honour of "Gold" from the Darbar. The title of Raj Patrakar was conferred upon him by His late Highness in 1926. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in June 1930.

(12) *Kherasi*—THAKUR SHIVA NATH SINGH OF KHERASI, a Chandawat Rajput who was born in 1877, came from Newar and entered the State Service in 1901 in a minor capacity. Through sheer force of personal ability and character he has risen to the high post of Finance Minister. He holds the title of "Raj Bhushan" from the Darbar. The village of Kherasi was granted to him in Jagir in 1929. He has a son and heir Kr Ram Singh who is an assistant Superintendent of Police and is also an honorary A D C in His Highness.

(13) *Khanpura*—MIAN ABDUL GHAFUOR KHAN OF KHANPURA a Mohammadan Pathan entered Service in the State Forces and is now the Superintendent of the Household.

Department, and also an *ex-officio* Minister. He accompanied His late Highness invariably in his travels in Foreign Countries. He was granted the village of Khanpura of the annual value of Rs. 1,537-13 in Jagir in Samvat year 1975, and the title of "Aitmad-ud-daula" in 1927. He has a son and heir, Kr. Abdur Razzaq Khau, who is senior A. D. C. to His Highness, and is also Assistant Superintendent of the Household Department.

(14) **RAI BAHADUR SETH MANICKCHAND B. SETHI**, second son of the late Seth Balchand, proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, was born on 14th September 1885. He has the honour of "Gold" and has also had the title of "Vanijya Bhushan" conferred on him by His late Highness. He is an honorary A. D. C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior.

(15) **RAI SAHIB SETH LALCHAND**, younger brother of Rai Bahadur Seth Manickchand, is a man of literary tastes and owns a Library of about 10,000 Volumes. He received from the Darbar the honour of "Gold" in 1911, and subsequently the title of "Vanijya Bhushan". He is an *ex-officio* Minister of the Cabinet.

(16) **SETH NARSINGH DAS**, a Mahajan, was born in 1862, and was some time the Bakhshi Fouj of the State. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 and has also the honour of "Gold". He has an adopted son Kr. Magan Mal by name, who was born in 1880. Kr. Maganmal has 3 sons, the eldest of whom, Bhaya Sobhagmal is a Tehsildar in the State.

(b) Non-Tazimi Sardars

(17) **PROHIT CHATUR BHUJ**. He was born in Samvat year 1914, and was made to inherit the Jagirs of his fore-fathers. He also enjoys some Jagirs and Muafis from Bari Sadri (Mewar) and Kotah, and holds some landed property at Benares as well. He is at present serving in the Temples Department.

(18) **DHABAI NATHU LAL**, Gujar by caste, is a foster relation of the Ruhng Family. He was born in November 1884, and holds a Jagir of Rs. 1,233 annual revenue, paying Rs. 25 yearly as tribute to the State. He was for some time Librarian of the Kemball Library.

(19) **BHAT GIRDHAR LAL**, was born in Samvat year 1938. He is a very learned Pandit and is the Raj Guru (religious preceptor) of the Ruling Family. He enjoys a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,444-14-6 and holds the title of "Kavyalankar" from the Darbar.

(20) **KR KUSHAL RAJ**, a Jain O-wal, was born in 1881, and is the Munsarim of Deodhi Khos. He holds a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,330 and has a son named Mangi Lal, who is being educated at the Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan.

(21) **MUNSHI KANHAIYA LAL**, a Kayastha, was born in 1879, and is the head of the State Munshi Khana. He has a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 1,000.

CHAPTER II

RATHOR STATES.

Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kishengarh.

JODHPUR

Historical Outline

The Rathors claim their descent from Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. They were originally known as *Rashtra Kuta* (highest in the country). This word after passing through Prakrit, has crystallised into "Rathor". Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Decree in 264 B C, and in the inscriptions of later date, their first known king is Abhimanyu of the 5th Century A D, from whose time their history is increasingly clear.

As mentioned in the last Chapter, the original Capital of the Rathor clan was Kanauj. On the capture of this city by Shahab-uddin in 1194 A D, the dynasty which according to tradition, ruled fourteen centuries was expelled and Sihaji, the grandson (or nephew) of Jai Chand, the last Chief, started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he first took Khed and afterwards by repelling hands of marauders he eventually settled near Pali. Rao Asthanji, his son, who took Idar from the Bhils gave it to his brother Soning. He and his descendants increased their lands until Chonda, 11th in descent from Sihaji consolidated the Rathor power by taking Mandore in about 1394 A D and making it his capital. It was the Rathor Capital for about 60 years and served as a convenient base for further annexations.

In 1427 Rao Rirmal succeeded to the *gadi*. The next ruler was Rao Jodhaji who in 1459 founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Jodhaji had fourteen sons the eldest Rao Satalji succeeded him. The 6th son Rao Bikaji was the founder of Bikaner and one of Rao Jodhaji's descendants Keshodass founded the State of Jhabua. Rao Maldeo 4th in descent from Rao Jodha was a very powerful ruler of the day and his son Rao Chaudersen was the first ruler of Marwar who refused allegiance to the Mughal Emperor Akbar. From Raja Udai Singh are descended the rulers of Kishengarh in Rajputana and of Rutlam Sitamai and Sailana in Central India. From Maharaja Jaswant Singh's posthumous son Ajit Singh (1679-1724) are sprung the ruling families of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujarat.

The word "Marwar" is a corruption of 'Maruwar' (meaning the region of death) and hence applies to a desert. As stated above Rao Jodhaji the 12th in descent from Rao Sihaji founded the city of Jodhpur in 1499 A D. Jaswant Singh (1638-78) the

9th in descent from Jodhaji, was the first ruler of Marwar to hold the title of Maharaja. Maharaja Man Singh, the 6th in descent from Maharaja Jaswant Singh, ascended the throne in 1803 and entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818. He was succeeded by Maharaja Takhat Singh, who was adopted from Ahmednagar in Gujarat in 1843. He leased to the British Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar Lake. He was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaja Jaswant Singh II. The next ruler was Maharaja Sardar Singh, the son of Maharaja Jaswant Singh. He was the first prince of Rajputana to pay homage to His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. He sent his Imperial Service Lancers to serve in the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 and to China in 1901.

Maharaja Sardar Singh had three sons and two daughters by the sister of the late Maharaja Raja Raghubir Singh of Bundi. The eldest son was Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh K B E, born on the 14th January 1898, and the second, is Maharaja Sir Umair Singh, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, born on the 8th July 1903 (the present ruler) and the third Maharaj Ajit Singh, born on 1st May 1907. Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911. He served in France with his Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War (1914-19). He died in October 1918.

THE RULER

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGHJI BAHADUR, G O I E K O S I, K C V O was born on 8th July, 1903. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer and succeeded his elder brother the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, on 3rd October, 1918. He was made an Honorary Captain in the Army in October, 1921 and a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur in March, 1922. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major, on 2nd June, 1923 and created a K C S I on 3rd June, 1925 and a G C I E on the 1st January 1930. He visited England in 1925 and 1928.

His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

His Highness was married to a daughter of Thakur Jey Singh Bhatti of Umednagar, on 11th November, 1921 and has three sons, viz —

1. Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singh born on 16th June 1923 (Heir Apparent)
2. Maharaj Kumar Sri Hummat Singh, born (in London) on 21st June, 1925, and
3. Third Maharaj Kumar, born on 21st September, 1929

The ruling families most closely connected with the Prince of Marwar are those of Idar, Kishengarh, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Bikaner and Jhabua. The following States are also connected by marriage with Jodhpur — Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Narsinghgarh, Rewari, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jamnagar and Bhuj.

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the rulers and of the most important connected younger families.

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of Murwar fall into three classes (1) the members of the Ruling Family, who are known as Rajwis, (2) the nobles and Sardars and (3) the important officials or Mutsaddis

The second class is further divided into four orders —

- (a) The first among them are called the Sarayats. They are ten in number and all are Rathors. They enjoy the privilege of the first seat in the Durbar and are held superior to the rest. They receive Dohri (double) Tazim the Maharaja rising on their arrival and departure as also Hath Ka Kurb. On the arrival in the Durbar of a noble of this rank the Maharaja stands up (Tazim) the Sardar places his sword in front of him, and bows and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (Bani Pasao) and drawing it back to his chest (Hath Ka Kurb).

In the arrangement of seats two rows are provided in the Durbar—one on the right and the other on the left of the throne. On the right are seated descendants of the Princes who preceded Rao Jodhaji (founder of Jodhpur). The prominent clans of this line are the Champawats and the Kumpawats. Among the former, Pahlwan and Lura are the Sarayats and among the latter Akop. If two or more Sarayats of the same line attend the Durbar the first seat is occupied by turn. On the left line the descendants of Rao Jodhaji are seated. In it there are three prominent clans who have the right of Sira (the first seat) namely the Mertias, the Udawats and the Jodhas. Among the Mertias the Sarayats are Rian and Aluniawats among the Udawats Raurpur, Nimbar and Ras and among the Jodhas Kherwa and Bhadravan.

- (b) The second order consists of Sardars to whom the honour of Hath Ka Kurb has been granted and they include the Rathors, the Ganayats or members of other castes or officials who have been raised to this rank. Whenever a Sardar of this class comes to pay his homage he places his sword in front of the Maharaja and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (Bani Pasao) and drawing it back to his chest (Hath Ka Kurb). Sardars of this order are further subdivided into two grades —

- (i) Those who hold Dohri Tazim (double)
- (ii) Those who hold Ekeori Tazim (single)

For those who hold Dohri Tazim, the Maharaja rises from his seat both on the arrival and departure of the Sardar, while for the Sardar of the 2nd grade, he rises on the Sardar's arrival only

- (c) The third order consists of those to whom the honour of Banh Pasao is given. As the person enjoying this honour touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment, the Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder but omits to draw his hand back to his chest. This order has its two grades —

(i) Those who enjoy Dohri Tazim,

(ii) Those who enjoy Ekeori Tazim

- (d) The fourth order enjoys the honour of Ekeori (single) Tazim only, the Maharaja rises from his seat on their arrival only

Rajput clans who are allied by marriage are called Ganyats such as, Bhatias, Ranawats, Kachwahs, Haras, Chauhans and Deoras

The following statement gives the number of each class —

Class of honour	Fathers	Ganyats	Others	Total
Sanyats	10			10
Hatl Ka kurb—				
Dohri Tazim	22	7	1	30
Ekeori Tazim	31	1	1	33
Banh Pasao—				
Dohri Tazim	2	3		5
Ekeori Tazim	26	2	2	30
Ekeori Tazim	25	20	4	49
Total	94	31	8	133

The Thakur of Pokaran now holds the office of Pradhan by virtue of which he attests all grants of lands and villages made by the Darbar and is entitled to a back seat on the Howdah, when the Maharaja rides on elephant on State occasions, the Thakur flourishes the Morchhal or peacock feather fly whisk over the Maharaja. As emoluments for this post, he holds two villages—Manjal and Dundara

Two other magnates though not office-bearers, perform hereditary duties—

- (1) The Thakur of Bagri who is head of the Jaitawat clan marks the forehead of the new Ruler on his installation

with blood drawn from his own thumb and binds the Maharaja's sword and

- (2) the Barath of the village of Mundiyyar invokes blessings at the wedding and installation of a Ruler and in return for this service he receives from the Durbar a robe of honour and an elephant

TENURES

The Jagir of Marwar are of more recent origin than the State. The land is held on the following tenures —

BHUMICHARA is a tenure on which the Rajputs who or ancestors held the land prior to Rathor conquest (mostly the Chauhans in Santhore) and the Thakurs of Mallani, enjoy their estates. They pay a small sum of money to the Durbar as Tughal or Khichri Lag. Treason against the State or the commission of a heinous crime can alone justify the resumption of an estate held on this tenure. In their case no Patta is issued on succession.

BHUM LAND is held by Bhumias who have to perform certain duties and some of them pay a quit rent called Bhum Bab. Grants of the Bhumi land tenure are made only by the Durbar and can be conferred even in villages held by the Jagirdars.

JIVKA TENURE is a grant to younger sons of a Prince or a Thakur for their maintenance. After three generations the holder has to pay cess (Rekh) and succession fee and to supply militia like the ordinary Jagirdar and on the failure of the lineal descendant of the original grantee the land reverts to the family of the donor.

IN JAGIR TENURE the holder has to pay a yearly military cess called Rekh which is supposed to be 8 per cent of the gross rental value and has to supply one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue, one camel sowar for every 700 rupees or one foot soldier for every 600 rupees. In most places military service has been commuted for cash payment at the rate of Rs. 144 per horse man and Rs. 108 for a camel sowar and Rs. 84 for a footman. On succession the holder has to pay Hukum nama at the rate of 75 per cent of the Rekh if the fee is to be paid in cash or to make over his village for one year to the Khalsa for the recovery of the fee. When the succession fee has been paid a Patta is issued. Disobedience to lawful summons or order involves sequestration and the commission of a grave political offence involves confiscation. On the extinction of the male line of the original grantee the Jagir escheats to Khalsa.

CHARITABLE GRANTS to Brahmans Charans etc., are called Sasan and are held rent free. Whenever, however, the grant is for a portion of a village or for a certain well or field it is known as Dohi. On the failure of descendants to the original grantee they revert to the State.

JUNI JAGIR If the Darbar please on the confiscation of the village, they permit the Jagirdar to retain a few fields just to save him from becoming homeless. Disobedience or commission of a grave political offence involves sequestration.

PASAYAT is the name of the tenure on which land is given in lieu of payment for services. Whenever the holder ceases to render the service required the land is resumed.

INAM is a rent free grant for services rendered to the State and lapses on the failure of lineal descendant of the original grantee.

In **DUMBA TENURE** the land is made over to the people and brought under cultivation on payment of a permanently fixed rent. No service is required.

In cases of Jagir and Jivli estates succession is by primogeniture whereas in other tenures the rule of gavel kind i.e., equal partition among surviving heirs is observed.

No land can be sold or mortgaged for more than 80 years.

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family (Rajus)*

MAHARAJ SRI AJIT SINGH, third son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh G.C.S.I. is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja. He was born on 1st May 1907 and was educated at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College Ajmer. He married the daughter of Thakur Sawru Singh of Isarda in Jaipur State on 29th January 1927 and has one son and two daughters.

The other near relatives of the Maharaja are the sons of the Maharaja's deceased grand uncles. Of these —

(a) Maharaj Zorawar Singh has left three sons —

(1) **MAHARAJ FATEH SINGH C.S.I.** is the eldest. He was born in August 1862 and was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He held charge of the Powlett Nobles School for some years. He was the Military Member of the Regency Council during the minority of the late Maharaja Sir Sumner Singh and was also the Home Member of the State Council until 31st July 1929. He holds a Jagir with an annual income of Rs. 40,000. He was made a *Companion of the Star of India* on the 2nd June 1923.

(2) MAHARAJ SHER SINGH was born in 1876, and joined Sardar Risala (Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers) in 1894. In 1897, he was Squadron Commander of the Reserve Brigade of Tirah Expeditionary Field Force. In 1901 he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Second Regiment Sardar Risala. He represented the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers at His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's London Coronation in 1911, and commanded the Jodhpur Lancers at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911. He was appointed an Honorary A D C, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in January 1912. He proceeded to the Front with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and commanded the Regiment in France for the first two years of the War. He is now Officer in Charge Military Grass Farms.

(3) MAHARAJ AKHAI SINGH was born in 1879 and was educated at the Nobles' School Jodhpur. He joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer in January 1899. In 1900 he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as a Staff Officer to His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. He was formerly Attache to the Honble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. He has been on Active Service in France with the Jodhpur Lancers in the Great War and is now an A D C to His Highness the Maharaja.

(b) MAHARAJ KISHOR SINGH has left one son Maharaj Arjun Singh—who was born in 1876 and holds three villages in Jagir of the annual value of Rs 30 000. Maharaj Arjun Singh has one son—Kanwar Bhim Singh.

(c) MAHARAJ BHOPAL SINGH left three sons —

(1) MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH who is now Maharaja of Idar.

(2) MAHARAJ RATAN SINGH who died on the 3rd January 1917 leaving three sons viz. Maharajs Kahn Singh Anop Singh and Mohan Singh. The eldest holds a Jagir of five villages with an annual income of about Rs 20 000 and

(3) MAHARAJ KISHEN SINGH who was an A D C to the late Maharaja Sir Sumar Singh and for some time Officer Commanding the Sardar Infantry.

(d) MAHARAJ ZAIM SINGH has left 4 sons —

(1) MAHARAJ GUVAN SINGH is the eldest and succeeded to the Jagir of 5 villages with an annual income of Rs 24 000 which his father enjoyed.

He was born in 1887 and succeeded his father on 22nd April 1929. He was appointed Companion to His Highness

late Maharaja Sri Sumer Singh Bahadur in December 1911, in which capacity he accompanied His Highness to England that year. On his return from England, in December 1914 he was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness which he held till 31st July 1918, and from 1st August 1918 he was appointed Officer Commanding Sumer Camel Corps which he held till 31st October 1922, until the abolition of that office. Since 1st April 1926, he has been in A D C, to His Highness the present Maharaja.

- (2) MAHARAJ BIJEY SINGH is in receipt of an allowance of Rs 20,000 per annum.
- (3) MAHARAJ HANWANT SINGH. He was educated at Tonbridge College in Kent (England) and returned from there in January 1914 when he was made Deputy Inspector General of the State Police.
- (4) MAHARAJ GAT SINGH previously held the rank of Captain, Squadron Officer, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. He served in the Great War in France and was retired on pension.

Of the two natural uncles of the Maharaja, namely Rao Rajas Sawai Singh and Tej Singh II, the former died in 1918, leaving behind two sons, Surjan Singh and Jalur Singh, while the latter died on 14th December, 1922, leaving 3 sons Abhey Singh, Mridan Singh and Purne Singh. Besides these Maharaja Man Singh and Maharaja Takhat Singh had a number of natural sons, all of whom have been known by the title of Rao Raja.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Polaran*—RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGH OF POKARAN, M A, LL B, is a Rathor of the Champawat sept, descended from Chimpri, a brother of Rao Jodha. The estate was originally granted by Maharaja Abhai Singh, in 1728, to Mahu Singh. It is held on Jagir tenure, and is situated some 90 miles north-west of Jodhpur, and comprises one hundred villages, yielding an annual income of about a lakh of rupees. It may, however, be noted that some of these villages though entered in the Patta of the estate, do not belong to the Thikana. Thakur Chain Singh is the son of late Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C I E, who was adopted from the Daspur family by the late Thakur Guman Singh of Polaran. The late Thakur Mangal Singh was a Member of the State Council for a period of over 30 years. Thakur Chain Singh who was born in 1889, and educated at the Jaswant College, Jodhpur and the Muir Central College, Allahabad is the Judicial Member of the State Council. He holds the Office of the Pradhan. He succeeded to the estate on 19th July 1929, and has 3 sons—1. Karm Singh, 2. Pirthi Singh

and Tateh Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him on 4th June, 1928.

The Thakur has three brothers, viz., Thakurs Sukh Singh, Kushal Singh and Ganga Singh. Thakur Sukh Singh is a Judicial Superintendent in the State, Thakur Kushal Singh has been adopted at Gijgarh in Jaipur and Thakur Ganga Singh is an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Jodhpur Railway.

(2) *Auwa*—THAKUR NAHAR SINGH OF AUWA was born in 1908 and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 15 villages, on the death of his father, Thakur Pratap Singh, in 1909. The estate which is situated in the Sojat District, is held on Jagir tenure, and its holder is one of the leading nobles of Marwar and is a descendant of Champa, a brother of Rao Jodha. The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 30,000. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1706. The families of Lambia and Rohat are closely connected with Auwa. The Thakur is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) *Asop*—THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF ASOP, a descendant of Kumpri, a brother of Rao Jodha, holds an estate, on Jagir tenure, some 50 miles north east of Jodhpur, consisting of seven villages of an annual yield of about Rs. 30,000. He succeeded his father on the latter's death on 4th November, 1925. The estate was first granted in 1725 by Maharaja Abhey Singh to Kari Ram. The Thakur who was born in 1883 is the only son of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Cham Singh, who was a member of the State Council during the time of Their late Highnesses Maharajas Sir Jaswant Singh and Sir Sardar Singh, as also of the Advisory Council during the minority of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumel Singh. The Thakur has a son named Devi Singh who was born on 24th October 1927.

(4) *Rian*—The last holder of this Jagir was RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BIFFY SINGH OF RIAN, a Rathor of the Mertia clan who died on 9th January 1930. The Jagir consists of eight villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 36,000. The estate is one of the oldest in Marwar and was granted by Raja Gaj Singh in 1637 to Gopal Das. The late Thakur left no son and the question of succession to the Jagir is under enquiry.

(5) *Alaniawas*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF ALANIAWAS is a Mertia Rathor descended from Duda, a son of Rao Jodha. The estate which is held on Jagir tenure consists of four villages eighty miles east of Jodhpur, and yields an income of about Rs. 11,000 a year. It was first conferred in 1708 by Maharaja Ajit Singh on Kalyan Singh. The Thakur who was born in 1899 belonged originally to the Jalsu family and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1908. His nearest relatives are his uncle Peerdauni and the Jagirdars of Jalsu and Rian. The Thakur has a son named Kishan Singh who was born on 17th September 1919.

(6) *Raipur* —THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF RAIPUR is descended from Udayi younger son of Rao Sujaji. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure consists of 37½ villages lying 6½ miles east of Jodhpur, and yields an annual income of about Rs 80 000.

The estate dates from 1606 when it was granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh to Kilyan Singh.

Govind Singh who was born in 1903 is the nephew and adopted son of the late Thakur Hari Singh whom he succeeded in 1909. His nearest relations are his uncles, Jorawan Singh and Sohan Singh and his cousins Sheodan Singh and Guman Singh. The families of Rampur, Lalamba and Melawas are closely connected with Raipur. The Thakur's son Srijan Singh was born on 11th January 1924.

(7) *Nimbar* —THAKUR UMLD SINGH OF NIMBAR, a descendant of Rao Suja through his younger son Uda holds on Jagir tenure an estate of eleven villages situated about sixty miles south east of Jodhpur, yielding an annual income of about Rs 70 000.

The estate is said to have been originally granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1708 to Jigram. The Thakur who was born in 1909, succeeded his father, Pothwa Singh, in March 1913. The present Thakur was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. His nearest relations are members of the Ramgarh and Morda families.

(8) *Ras* —RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NATHU SINGH OF RAS is a Rathor Rajput and is descended through Udayi the younger son of Rao Suja. He was born on the 3rd October 1892 and was adopted at Ras on the 3rd April 1908. He holds an estate of 17 villages on Jagir tenure situated 70 miles east of Jodhpur yielding about Rs 60 000 a year. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1712 to Subh Ram.

The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College and is a member of the Advisory Council. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in June 1921. The Thakur has a son named Bahadur Singh who was born on 13th October 1921.

(9) *Kherwa* —THAKUR SHIVDAN SINGH OF KHERWA is a Jodhia Rathor descended from Bhargwan Dass who was a younger son of Raja Uday Singh. He holds on Jagir tenure an estate consisting of 11 villages lying 30 miles South East of Jodhpur and yielding an annual income of about Rs 30 000. The estate is said to have been first granted by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I in 1657 A.D. to Ranchhor Dass who was killed fighting at Delhi in 1679. The present Thakur was born in 1909 and succeeded his father Fateh Singh on his death on 22nd January 1927. Thakur Shivdan Singh has his nearest relative in his real brother Tal Singh and next to him Nathu Singh of Kherwa and is connected with the families of Balara, Buti and Babra.

(10) *Bhadrajan* —THAKUR DLVI SINGH OF BHADRAJAN, a descendant of Ratanji, the second son of Rao Maldeoji, was born in 1902 and succeeded the late Thakur Sheodan Singh in 1906. His estate of 27 villages, which is situated some 50 miles south of Jodhpur yields an annual income of about Rs 45 000. It is held on Jagir tenure and is said to have been granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh in 1896 to Mulan Das. The Thakur is a member of the Advisory Council.

(11) *Ghanerao* —THAKUR LAXMAN SINGH OF GHANERAO is one of the first class nobles of the State. He is a Rathore Rajput of the Vertia sept. The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 37 villages of the annual income of Rs 37,000. The Thakur who was born in 1909, was adopted by the late Thakur Jodh Singh in 1926 and succeeded to the estate on 31st January 1929. He received some education at the Mayo College Ajmer, and is now being given administrative training in his Thakana.

In former times, when this part of the country belonged to the Rana of Mewar, the estate was conferred on some ancestor of the present Thakur and Colonel Tod in the annals of Rajasthan, states that it was the peculiar duty of the Ghanerao House to defend the Fort of Kumbhalgarh (Mewar). The place allotted to the Thakurs in the Maharana's Court was fifth in order of precedence amongst the Solahs and it is still left vacant. When Godhwar passed into the hands of the Jodhpur Princes Viram Deo was the Thakur and Maharaja Bijay Singh confirmed him in possession by a grant in 1772.

(12) *Bagri* —THAKUR BHAIROO SINGH OF BAGRI is the head of the Jaitawat clan of Rathors claiming descent from Jait Singh grandson of Akhey Raj to whom it was originally granted by his brother Rao Jodha in 1461. He holds a Jagir consisting of seven villages of the annual income of about Rs 15 000. The Thakur was born in 1895 and succeeded to the estate in 1916 by adoption on the death of Thakur Jiwan Singh. The Thakur has a son named Sajjan Singh who was born in 1919.

(13) *Karnisar* —THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF KARNISAR is the head of the Karnsot sept of the Rathors (descended from Karnsot a son of Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and yielding an annual income of about Rs 12 000. It was granted by Rao Maldeo in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60 miles north-east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate in 1910.

(14) *Chandawal* —RAO BAHADUR THAKUR GIRDHARI SINGH OF CHANDAWAL is a Rathore Rajput of the Kumpawat sept. He holds a Jagir estate of eight villages of the annual rental of Rs 20 000. He was born in 1879 and succeeded to the estate in 1885. He has one son, Bhopal Singh, who was born in 1899.

The Thakur is a member of the Consultative Council of the State. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1922.

(15) *Kantalia*—THAKUR ARJUN SINGH OF KANTALIA is a Kuntawat Rathor and is descended from Akhey Raj, a brother of Rao Todha. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages and yields about Rs. 16,000 a year. It was originally granted in 1645 by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I to Bhao Singh. The Thakur was born in 1861 and succeeded the late Thakur Govardhan Singh by adoption in 1886. His original family was that of Duloi. His nearest relation is Jawahir Singh of Sardarpur and he is connected with the Asop and Chandwal families.

(16) *Kuchaman*—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF KUCHAMAN is a Meria Rathor descended from Thakur Jaim Singh (who received the estate from Maharaja Akhey Singh in or about 1727). The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 19 villages situated in different districts to the north-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs. 1,00,000. The Thakur was born on the 26th December 1912 and succeeded his father, Nahr Singh, on the latter's death on the 20th January 1919.

The family is connected with Nimla, Dodiana and Lipolai.

(17) *Bera*—COLONEL THAKUR PARTHI SINGH OF BERA is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat clan. The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages, situated some 90 miles to the south-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs. 20,000. He is the eldest son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh's only daughter and was born in 1894. He served with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers when they proceeded to France in the War. He was an A.D.C. to His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumar Singh and is now Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. He has a son who was born in 1920. He is an A.D.C. to the present Ruler.

(18) *Jasnagar*—RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SIR SUKHDEO PRASAD Kt., C.I.E., Thakur of Jasnagar, is a Kashmiri Brahmin and was born at Jodhpur in 1862. His father Pandit Sheo Narain was a member of the State Council and Private Secretary successively to Their Highnesses the late Maharajas Sir Talhat Singh and Jaswant Singh. Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad was a member of Council from 1889 to 1901, Senior Member of the Mahakma Khaz from 1902 to 1908 and Minister from 1908 to 1911. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 20th May 1895 and on the 1st January 1901 was granted the Kaiser's Hind Medal of the First Class. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 26th June 1902. In February 1909 he was given by the Durbar three villages (Jasnagar, Sardargarh and Gol) on Jagir Tenure and raised to the rank of Hath ka Kurb and Dohri Tazim. On the formation of the Regency Council in 1911 he retired on a pension granted to him in consideration of his valuable services. His services were, subsequently lent to the

Mewar Durbar as Chief Minister and in 1918 he was asked to revert to the Jodhpur State on the formation of the Regency Council on the 4th December 1918, and was employed as Revenue Member. He officiated twice as senior member of the Council and was Political and Judicial Member of the State Council from 8th November 1920 to 30th November, 1926. He was created a Bachelior on 3rd June 1922. He is at present Muhibb Alai of Mewar.

He has three sons —

- 1 Rao Sahib Pandit Dharan Narain M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister at Law, who is Joint Minister, Mewar State
- 2 P. Kirpa Narain and
- 3 P. Jai Nath

(19) *Gorau* — RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DHONKAL SINGH O.B.E. OF GORAU holds three villages in Jagir yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 12,000. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1914. He was in attendance on His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh when the latter was on active service in the Great War in France. He was appointed to the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1919. He is now Sardar in attendance on the present Maharaja of Jaipur.

(20) *Polat* — RAO BAHADUR LIEUTENANT COLONEL THAKUR DAIPAT SINGH OF ROHAT is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat clan. He was born in 1892 and was educated at the Mara College. His estate which comprises 12 villages yields an annual income of Rs. 16,000. He received Military Training in the Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun and received from the Durbar the honour of 'Hath Ka Kurb' and the 'Double Tazim'. He had the honour of escorting His Majesty the King Emperor at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911. In January 1914 he proceeded to Europe with His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh and took part in the Great War. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st June 1922. He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and is now Commandant of the Jodhpur State Lancers.

(21) RAO RJA BAHADUR MADHO MAL was born in 1876. He was formerly Hakim of Pali, Jodhpur and Jalore and is at present Daroga of the Zenana Deorhi. He holds a Jagir of one village of the annual income of Rs. 3,000, receives single Tazim and was awarded a gold anklet by the Durbar. The title of Rao Rja Bahadur has been conferred on him by the Durbar.

(22) JOSHI DEOKARAN is the grandson of Jodhi Asharan who was once Dewan and Member of the State Council and received Tazim and a gold anklet from the Durbar. Jodhi Deokaran is now a Daroga in the Hawala Department.

(23) MEHTA KISHEN MALL is the grandson of Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijay Mall and son of Mehta Sardar Mall, both of whom held the office of Dewan.

He held the post of Superintendent, Rekha Hukamnamah; Personal Assistant to the Home Member of the State Council and Treasury Officer, Jodhpur. He holds a Jagir of two villages of the annual income of about Rs. 6,000.

(24) MUHTA CHAND MALL belongs to a well known family of late Dewans. He was born in 1876 and enjoys single Tazim and the privilege of wearing a gold anklet. He holds a Jagir village of the annual income of about Rs. 1,000 and is at present a member of the State Jewellery Committee.

(25) PANDIT SHAM NATH is the son of Pandit Dina Nath and the grand-son of Pandit Sheo Narain. Pandit Sham Nath held the post of Hakim and is at present a member of the State Jewellery Committee. He holds village Loria in Jagir.

(26) SINGHI HANSRAJ comes of a well-known Singhi family and is the son of Singhi Kishen Raj who formerly held the post of Bakhshi. Singhi Hans Raj holds a village worth Rs. 5,000 on Jagir Tenure and is a Hakim.

(17) *Officials*

(1) RAO BAHADUR RAO RAJA NARPAT SINGH is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, a Member of the State Council and Comptroller of the Household. He is a natural son of the late Major General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur.

(2) MUNSHI HIMMAT SINGH K. MAHESWARI, M.A., a lent Government servant from the United Provinces is the Revenue Member of the State Council.

(3) KHAN BAHADUR MALCOLM R. KOTHAWALA, M.B.E., is Inspector General of Police and Superintendent of Central Jail, Jodhpur.

Hereditary Officials

KARAUJI.

Historical Outline.

The Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadon Clan of Rajputs who claim descent from Krishna. In token of this claim all the members of the Karauli family bear the distinguishing appellation of Pal, protectors (Pal) of cows, where as the lion (Singh) does not respect the sacred animal. The Jadons, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Brij round Muttra are said to have at one time held half of Alwar and the whole of Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur besides the British Districts of Gurgaon and Muttra the greater part of Agra west of the Jumna, and portions of Gwalior lying along the Chambal. In the eleventh century Bijai Pal, said to have been eighty-eighth in descent from Krishna, established himself in Bayana, now belonging to Bharatpur, and built the fort overlooking that town. His eldest son, Tahangpal, built the well known fort of Tahangarh, still in Karauli territory, about 1058 A.D., and shortly after possessed himself of almost all the country now comprising the Karauli State, as well as a good deal of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 A.D., in the time of Kunwar Pal, Muhammad Ghori and his general, Kutubuddin captured first Bayana and then Tahangarh, and on the whole of the Jadon territory falling into the hands of the invaders Kunwar Pal fled to a village in the Rewah State. One of his descendants Arjun Pal, determined to recover the territory of his ancestors, and about 1327 A.D., he started by capturing the fort of Mandrael, and gradually took possession, of most of the country formerly held by Taban Pal. In 1348 A.D., he founded the present capital, Karauli Town.

About a hundred years later, Mahmud I of Malwa is said to have conquered the country and to have entrusted it to his son, Fida Khan. In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire, and Gopal Das, probably the most famous of the Rulers of Karauli, appears to have been on considerable favour with the Emperor. He is mentioned as Commander of 2000 and is said to have laid the foundations of the Agra fort at Akbar's request. On the decline of the Mughal power the State was so far subjugated by the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs 20,000 which, after a time was commuted for a grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty of November 9th 1817, with the East India Company, Karauli was relieved of the exactions of the Mahrattas and taken under British protection, no tribute was levied but the Maharaja was to furnish troops according to his means on the requisition of the British Government. In 1825, when the Burmese War was proceeding and Bharatpur was preparing for defence under the usurpation of Durjan Sal Karauli sent troops to the aid of the latter, but on the fall of that fortress in 1826 the Maharaja made professions of submission.

The next event of any importance was the famous Karauli adoption case. Narsingh Pal, a minor, became ruler in 1850, and died in 1852, having adopted a day before his death a distant kinsman, named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to enforce the doctrine of lapse, but finally the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party had been formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of several Rulers in Rajputana. An enquiry was made and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal, by reason of the minority of Narsingh Pal and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Madan Pal was nearer of kin than Bharat Pal and was accepted by the Rana, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, and by the general feeling of the country, he was recognised as Ruler in 1854. During the mutiny of 1857 he evinced a loyal spirit and sent a body of troops against the Kotah rautineers, and for these services he was created a G.C.S.I., the debt due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honour conferred and the salute of the Maharajas of Karauli was permanently increased from 15 to 17 guns. The usual Sanad guaranteeing the privilege of adoption to the rulers of this State was granted in 1862, and it is remarkable that the last eight Rulers have all succeeded by adoption.

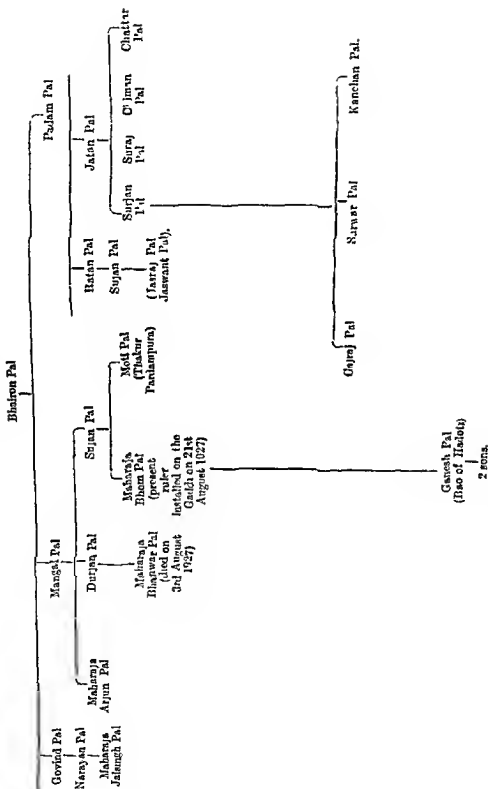
The ruling family of Karauli is connected by marriage with Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1782, a daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. In 1786 another daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Rao Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja Pratap Pal (1839-53) was married to Chhatr Sal of Kotah in 1854, and Maharaja Madan Pal (1854-69) married a daughter of the then Rao of Sirohi in 1865.

THE RULER

The present Ruler is **HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI**, who was born on the 18th June 1866. His father was Thakur Surjan Pal of Pardampura. He succeeded to the *gadi* of Karauli on the 21st August 1927, *His Highness the late Maharaja Bhanwar Pal* having died on the 3rd August 1927.

The Maharaja has been married three times (1) to the daughter and (2) sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a premier noble of the Karauli State and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chhiman Singh, a Tamir Rajput of Mundira (in Alwar). The first two ladies died without issue. The third lady also died but bore one son and two daughters. Of the two daughters the eldest is dead and the other has been married to Maharaj Kumar Lal Singh the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the Ruling Family and other relatives —



LEADING PERSONAGES

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Hadoti — **MAHARAJ KUMAR GANESH PAL OF HADOTI** is the heir-apparent. He was born on the 3rd February 1906. He succeeded his father His Highness the present Maharaja of Karauli in 1927. He has two wives. The first is the daughter of Raja Hamir Singh of Khandela (Jaspur) and the second is the daughter of the Raja of Oel (District Kheri). The Maharaj Kumar has two sons. The Rao of Hadoti is a leading Sardar in Karauli State. On the failure of direct issue to the Ruler, the Rao of Hadoti is regarded as heir to the *gadi*.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc.*

Introduction

The leading personages of Karauli are the nobles, who are divided into Thikanedars, Bapotidars, hereditary office bearers and other officials.

The aristocracy of the State consists of the Jadon Thakurs connected with the ruling house. These pay as tribute a fixed sum, which though nominally one fourth of the produce of the soil, is in reality much less than half the share paid by common landholders. This tribute is in lieu of constant military service which is not performed in Karauli. In case of military emergencies or State pageants the Thakurs and Jagirdars come in with their retainers, who, on these occasions, are maintained at the expense of the Durbar, but on ordinary occasions they attend the Durbar at their own expense. The Thakurs families (Kotries) paying tribute are thirty seven in number of which those of Hadoti, Amargarh, Rawantra, Inaiti, Bhartun and Pardampura are known as Thikanedars. The remainder are styled Bapotidars. The other families of nobles are of little importance and belong chiefly to the Hari Das and Mukand Kotris or to the Pal family. Succession is generally by primogeniture, but by custom a Thakur on succeeding to the estate is bound to assign grants of land for maintenance to his younger brothers. In some cases estates are equally divided among all sons and in others partition takes place, the eldest receiving a double share. The Nobles, though for the most part illiterate, are a powerful body in the State and have in the past defied the authority of the Durbar.

(1) *Amargarh* — **THAKUR KULBHAN CHAND OF AMARGARH**, a Hindu Jadon Rajput is a Tazim Sardar and next in rank and dignity to the Rao of Hadoti. He was born on 20th August 1880. The first Thakur of Amargarh was Amar Mun, son of Raja Jagman, who succeeded to the *gadi* of Karauli in Simbat 1662 corresponding to 1605 A.D. Amar Mun is said to have gone to Delhi and to have obtained a command of horse from the Emperor.

(2) *Rawantra* —THAKUR DHUJRAJ PAL OF RAWANTRA, a Hindu Jadon Rajput is a Tazimi Sardar. The late Thakur Harnath Pal by whom he was adopted died in 1894. Dhujraj Pal is the son of Gajraj Pal of Baroda in Karali, brother of Harnath Pal. He is third in rank among the Karali Sardars. The first Thakur of Rawantra was Bhoj Pal son of Raja Dharam Pal who succeeded to the *jadi* of Karali in 1644 A.D.

The Thakur of Rawantra claims equality with the Thakur of Amargarh in rank and dignity.

(3) *Inaiti* —THAKUR MOTI PAL OF INAITI a Hindu Jadon Rajput was born on the 5th March 1876. He is a Tazimi Sardar. He is the younger brother of the present Maharaja and uncle of Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal the Rao of Hadoti. Thakur Moti Pal was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He is the Commander in Chief of the State Forces.

(4) *Blartun* —THAKUR SUJAN PAL OF BHARTUN a Hindu Jadon Rajput is a Tazimi Sardar.

(5) *Pardampura* —RAJ BAHADUR LAKHPAT SINGH OF PARDAMPURA a Hindu Tanwar or Tamar Rajput, is a Tazimi Sardar and holds the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur from the Duibar. His father Bhagwan Singh died in July 1892. Birakh bhan Singh grandfather of Lakhpai Singh originally came from Gwalior. The Maharaja of Gwalior granted Pahargarh to him for his life. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 8000. He is Superintendent of the Charity Department.

(iii) Chief Officials

(1) RAJ BHUSHAN PANDIT SHIV KUMAR CHATURVEDI B.A. M.A.S. FRES. M.S. is the Chief Member of Council.

(2) RAI SAHIB BABU JUGAL KISHORE B.A. is Home Member of Council.

(3) PANDIT VISHNU CHANDRA SHARMA is the District and Sessions Judge of Karali.

(4) RAO SAHIB PANDIT PAGHUNATH PROSAD SHASTRI B.A. is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Head Master of the Maharaja's High School.

() DEWAN MANGILAL is Deputy Collector.

(iv) Hereditary Officials

Ad

KISHANGARH

Historical Outline

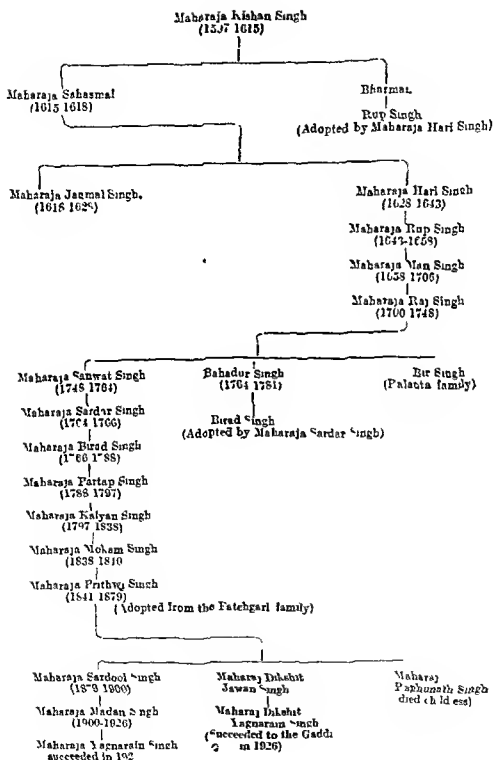
The Kishangarh family is an offshoot from the ruling family of Jodhpur. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. Kishan Singh left Jodhpur in 1596 and having come under the notice of the Emperor Akbar, obtained from him the grant of the district of Setholao. In 1611, he founded the town of Kishangarh which has since remained the capital of the State. The first treaty with the British Government was made in the year 1818 A.D. by Maharaja Kalyan Singh under which the State pays no Tribute, to the Imperial Government.

THE RULER

The Ruler of the Kishangarh State is HIS HIGHNESS UMDAL RAJAHAE BULAND MAKAN MAHARAJADHIRAJA YAG NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR who succeeded to the Gaddi on the 24th November 1926 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. He was born on the 26th January 1896 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. His Highness was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur of Mandanagarh in May 1915, and a son Maharajkumar Yatendra Singh who was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916 died on the 24th May 1930. His Highness' mother Shri Shaikhawati was the daughter of Thakur Anand Singh of Mandawa. His Highness visited England and travelled on the continent in 1921. The Maharaja is by religion a Hindu of the Billabhkul Vaishnav sect.

The States allied to Kishangarh by consanguinity are Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam, Jhalwar, Sialkot, Sitapur and Idar. Marriages have taken place between the Kishangarh family and the Sisodia houses of Udaipur, Patialgarh and Dungarpur, the Kachhwaha houses of Jaipur and Alwar, the Hara Houses of Bundi and Kotah, the Bhatis of Jaisalmer, the Thakurs and Shaikhawats. The Maharaja's great grandmother was the daughter of Maharajkumar Amar Singh of Udaipur, and his eldest aunt was married to the late Maharana Sajjan Singh of Udaipur. The second aunt was married to the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar, the third was married to the late Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur and the fourth to the late Maharaja Rana Zulim Singh of Jhalawar. The late Maharaja Madansingh whose mother was a daughter of the late Maharao Umedsingh of Sirohi was married in 1904, to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. His sister who died on 20th May, 1921 was married to His Highness Maharaja Jev Singh, the present Ruler of Alwar. The eldest of his three daughters was married in February, 1925 to His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh, the present Ruler of Rewa and the second was married in March, 1928 to His Highness the present Maharawal of Dungarpur.

The following table shows the Rulers of the Kishangarh family from its commencement —



LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The leading men of the State fall into three divisions, viz., (1) the Rajas and hereditary nobles, (2) the hereditary office-bearers and (3) the non hereditary officials.

Of the first division, the principal are the Rajas, the descendants respectively of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (the late Fatehgarh family) and of Maharaja Birsingh (the Ralaota family). After the Rajas come a number of families, the chief of which are the following —

- (1) Bhoptots (a) and (2) Sakat Singhots (b) descended from Bhupat and Sakat Singh, brothers of Maharaja Kishan Singh, (3) Jagannihots (c) descended from the family of Parbatsar in Marwar, (4) and (5) Govindasots (d) and Ratnots (e) descended from grandsons of Maharaja Lda Singh of Jodhpur, (6) Karamsots (f) descended from a son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur and (7) Chindawots (g), (8) Bikas, (9) Baghwats (h), (10) Udowats (i), (11) Poonawats (j), (12) Gaurs (l)

Among these, the nobles known as the eight umraos, viz., the Thakurs of Naraina, Chosla, Kotri, Bhambolao, Pandarwara, the Senior Thakur of Sinodia and the Thakurs of Khatoli and Roghnathpura rank highest.

In the case of the families of all the nobles, succession is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for the maintenance of younger sons. Formerly mounted service was rendered to the Darbar by the Jagirdars, but this has now been commuted into cash payments.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Nil

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

The following are the leading Rajas and other nobles —

- (1) *Ralaota* — **RAJA KALYAN SINGH OF RALAOTA** who is descended from a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh (1706-1748),

- * (a) Thakurs of Naraina Pandarwara Bhadun and Khorean
- (b) Thakurs of Raghunathpura and Nalu
- (c) Thakurs of Chosla Narwar and Natuti
- (d) Thakurs of Titari and Hingara
- (e) Thakur of Hingara (Senior)
- (f) Thakurs of Kotri Bhambolao Khatoli Patan, Jharol Saprunda, Hingonia and Nalu
- (g) Thakurs of Sinodia and Kathoda
- (h) Thakurs of Harpura and Singali
- (i) Thakur of Sandolian
- (j) Thakur of Junda
- (k) Thakur of Mohanpura

holds two villages of the estimated value of Rs 10,000. The Raja was born in 1901. He succeeded his father, Raja Nand Singh, on the latter's death in 1918.

(2) *Bhamholao*.—THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF BHAMBOLAO, a Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan, holds the first seat on the right in Darbar among the 8 leading nobles of Kishangarh. He has a Service Jagir of six horses and holds Tazim. He was born in 1885 and succeeded his father, Thakur Jait Singh, in 1901. He has two brothers, Nahar Singh, and Inder Singh, born in 1888 and 1894 respectively, and an uncle named Govind Singh. He has no other relatives nearer than third cousin.

(3) *Naraina*.—THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF NARAINA, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptot clan, succeeded his cousin, the late Thakur Gopalsingh of Naraina, on 14th February, 1905. He was born in 1891, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds a service Jagir of 12 horses worth an annual income of Rs. 5,500.

(4) *Sinodia*.—THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF SINODIA, a Chandawat Rathor, is entitled to the first seat on the left in Darbar and holds a service Jagir of 6 horses. He was born in 1870 and was adopted by his cousin, the late Thakur in 1885. He has only one son named Ganga Singh, born in 1898, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(5) *Chosla*.—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOSLA, a Rathor Rajput of the Jagannathot sub-clan, who is descended from the Parbatsar family in Marwar, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Beisal, on the 20th August, 1904. He holds a Service Jagir of 8 horses. He was born in 1898, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(6) *Kotri*.—THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KOTRI, a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha of Marwar, holds a Jagir of nine horses. He was born in 1896. His grand aunt was the mother of the present Raja of Shahpura. He is a Rathor Rajput and one of the eight nobles. He received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(7) *Pandaruara*.—THAKUR HARI SINGH OF PANDARWARA succeeded his grandfather Thakur Ram Singh on the 5th May 1922, on the latter's death. He is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptot clan, and is a descendant of Bhup Singh, brother to Maharaja Kishan Singh, and holds a Jagir of eight horses. This family, which was the most influential in the State, held Dhasuk in Jagir till about ninety years ago when the estate was confiscated owing to their refractory conduct. Eventually Pandaruara was given instead of Dhasuk.

(8) *Khatauli*.—THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KHATAULI is a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha. He holds a Jagir of seven horses and is a first class noble. He succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh, who died on the 6th April, 1922.

(9) *Raghunathpura*—**RAO SAHIB THAKUR RANJIT SINGH OF RAGHUNATHPURA**, a descendant of Maharaja Kishan Singh's brother, *Sirat Singh*, is a Rathor Rajput of the *Sirat Singh* clan and holds a *Jagir* of eight horses. He was born in 1886 and succeeded his adoptive grandfather, the late *Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh*, in 1914. *Thakur Ranjit Singh* has a son named *Narain Singh* who was born in 1903, and is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The title of *Rao Sahib* was conferred on the *Thakur* by the British Government on the 1st January 1924. He held the post of *Hakim Adalat Diwan* till 1926, and is now working as *Public Works Member* of the State Council.

(10) **RAIWIN SURAJ SINGH** is the controller of Household and an Honorary A-D-C to His Highness the Maharaja. He received education at the Mayo College from 1908-1917.

(11) **RAIWIN ONAR SINGH** passed his Post Diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and worked as *Head Master*, Maharaja's High School, Kishangarh, for two years. He was afterwards appointed *Magistrate* and is now *Civil Judge*.

(12) **RAO RAJI BIJAI SINGH**, born in 1897 succeeded his father *Rao Raja Anand Singh* (half brother of His Highness the late Maharaja) on 24th April 1923 and is a first class noble. A *Jagir* of nine horses was conferred on his father by the late Maharaja. *Rao Raja Bijai Singh* has one son born on 1st February, 1922.

(13) **SARDAR SUTAN SINGH**, born in 1894, is half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja. He has 3 sons.

(14) **THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF AJGAR** is a Rathor Rajput.

(15) **THAKUR DALIP SINGH** is a *Jagirdar* and is working as *First Assistant* to the Prime Minister.

(16) **MIR SIKANDAR ALI** belongs to an old family of *Jagirdars* and palace physicians. He is an old experienced popular practitioner.

Other important personages in the State

(1) **SAKAL MAHANT SHIROMANI SWAMIJI MAHARAJ SRI BALKRISHAN SARAN DEOJI, SRIJI MAHARAJ OF SALEMABAD**, is the high priest (*Acharya*) of the *Nimbark* Division of the *Vaishnav* sect. He is the disciple and successor of the late *Sriji Maharaj Sri Ghanshyamsaran Deoji*, who died in February 1907.

(2) **GOSWAMI SRI VITHAL NATHJI MAHARAJ** is the head of one of the principal houses of the *Vallabh Sampradaya* known as the *Bara Muthreshji's house*, which comes immediately next to the *Tikri Samsthan of Nathdwara*, and is the house of the religious preceptor of the *Ruling Family*. He has by adoption succeeded the late *Maharaj Jiwan Lalji*, son of *Goswami Ranchhor*.

lalji Maharaj of Kotah, and has the charge of two of the principal temples at Kishangarh, and the Balkrishen Lalji's temple at Jodhpur, with all the hereditary Muzfecs and cesses attached to the Temple, as grants from Kishangarh Jodhpur, and other States. He is 16 years of age, and is a good scholar of Sanskrit.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

(1) LALA RAM CHANDRA GUPTA is Prime Minister, Kishangarh State, since 1928

(2) RAO BAHADUR THAKUR ROOP SINGH, B.A., is a Jagirdar of the State and a Judicial Member of the State since 1919

(3) RAI SAHEB PUROHIT SHRIDHER is the Revenue Member of the State Council

(4) LALA JAGDAMBA LAL is the Darbar Wakil at Ajmer

(5) LALA INDIR RAJ is the Darbar Wakil at Jodhpur

(6) DR. AMRIT LAL BAPNA M.B.B.S., is the medical officer of the State since August 1930

(iv) *Hereditary office bearers*

(1) MEHTA SURAT SINGH an Oswal by caste is the grandson of Mehta Sobhag Singh, who was Dewan of the State for over 20 years. He is working as Treasury Officer

(2) MUNSHI LAXMINARAIN a Kayastha, is a representative of the Mir Munshi Family which came from Delhi in the time of Maharaja Bahadur Singh. He is the keeper of old important State records

(3) LALA MAGAN LAL Barrister at Law a Kayastha, belongs to an old family of Prime Ministers which originally came from Delhi, with Maharaja Rnp Singh. He is a Member of State Council

KOTAH

Historical Outline

The Kotah State may be said to have come into existence about the year 1625 A D, when Madho Singh, the second son of Rao Rattan Singh of Bundi, was granted by the Emperor Jehangir, for good services rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince, afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan, to flee from Burhanpur, the independence of the country round about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. Of Rao Madho Singh's six successors, three were killed while fighting for the Delhi Emperors and a fourth perished fighting for Prince Azim against Prince Muazam in the war of the succession. Umed Singh I succeeded to the Gaddi in 1771 A D and co-operated with Colonel Monson against Holkar, aiding him with supplies and men. Through the instrumentality of his able Minister, Raj Rana Zalim Singh (see Chapter VII) he was the first Rajput Ruler to conclude a treaty with the British Government. This took place in 1817 A D. He died in November 1819 and was succeeded by Kishor Singh II as a titular Ruler, the administration being vested by a supplementary article to the treaty of 1817 in Zalim Singh and his heirs. On Kishor Singh II's death in 1828 A D his nephew, Ram Singh came to the Gaddi but the administration remained vested in Madho Singh, son of Zalim Singh. Disputes arose soon after between the nominal and actual Rulers in 1831 A D and on the 18th April 1838, with the consent of the Kotah Ruler, seventeen parganas, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees, were made over to Madan Singh and his heirs as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. It was thus that the Thalawar State was formed. A portion of these tracts was, however, transferred back to Kotah in 1899. In 1857 the Kotah troops and the Kotah Contingent mutinied murdering Captain Burton the Political Agent and his two sons. The Maharao was believed to have made no attempt to offer assistance to the Political Agent and as a mark of displeasure of the British Government his salute was reduced from seventeen to thirteen guns. Maharao Pam Singh who died in 1866, was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh, who on his accession, took the name of Chatarsal II. In recognising his succession the British Government restored to him the full salute of 17 guns. This Ruler's incapacity having led to misrule and oppression the administration of the State was at his request taken over by the British Government in 1874 and subsequently placed in the hands of the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. Maharao Chatarsal II died on the 11th June 1889 and was succeeded by his adopted son the present Ruler, who assumed the name of Umed Singh.

On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE RULER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR UVED SINGH BAHADUR, G C S I, G C I E, G B E, the present ruler, was born on the 15th September 1873, and succeeded to the Gaddi, by adoption, on the 11th June 1889, on the death of the late Maharao Chatarsal. His Highness whose name before his accession was Uday Singh, is by birth the second son of Maharaj Chhagra Singh of Kotra. Maharao Uved Singh was educated at the Mayo College and was vested with full ruling powers on the 5th December, 1896. His Highness was married on the 21st November 1892 to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur. The Maharani died on the 20th August 1895 after giving birth to a daughter who survived only 10 months. His Highness, on the 17th April 1897, married the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. His third marriage with the sister of the Thakur of Isarda in Jipur took place on the 22nd June 1908. A son was born to His Highness by this last marriage on the 14th September 1909 who has been named Bhim Singh. His Highness was gazetted to be an Honorary Major in the late 42nd Deoli Regiment on the 1st January 1903 and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel on the 1st January 1910.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness offered his personal services.

His Highness was created a G C I E on the 28th June 1907 and a G C S I on the 1st January 1903. The Government conferred on him as a War Medal and a personal salute of 19 guns.

LEADING PERSONAGIS

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) MAHARAJ KUMAR BHIM SINGH born on the 14th September 1909 is the heir apparent

The Jagirdars of Kotra, Amla, Kheila and Mundli are the nearest relatives of His Highness. They all belong to the Kishor Singhot family. Next in relationship to the ruling family is the Mohan Singhot family, the head of which is Major General Ap Onku Singh, C I L, of Palneta.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

The Tazimi nobles and Jagirdars of Kotah, including Kotri Sardars, are thirty-six in number of whom the majority belong to the Hara division of the Chauhan clan. Under the suzerainty of the Kotah Darbar there are 8 fiefs known as Kotris. They are Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Pusod and Antarda and they pay to Jaipur an annual tribute of Rs 14,396 13. These Kotris were originally subject to Bundi to which State also belonged the fortrees of Ranthambhor. When Ranthambhor was made over to the Emperor of Delhi he exacted annual payment from the holders of the fiefs for the protection afforded to them by the fort. In 1760 A D Ranthambhor was made over in trust to Jaipur and that State claimed a continuance of the payments. In 1823 Raj Rana Zulim Singh, the Prime Minister of Kotah, with the concurrence of the British Government undertook the regular payment of the tribute. The allegiance of the Kotris was thus transferred from Bundi to Kotah. The position of these sub chief ships is, therefore, peculiar. No succession or adoption can take place without the consent of the Darbar.

(1) *Indargarh* —MAHARAJ SUMER SINGH OF INDARGARH, a Hada Rajput descended from Indar Sal one of the sons of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi is one of the principal nobles of the State and holds an estate consisting of 92 villages which yields an annual revenue of about Rs 2 32 8/2 and pays a tribute of Rs 17 586-12 to the Kotah Darbar of which Rs 6 969 are paid by them to Jaipur. Indargarh which is situated about 45 miles to the North of Kotah was founded by Indar Sal, the ancestor of the present holder. The Maharaj who is by birth a son of Maharaj Umed Singh of Chhapol succeeded the late Maharaj Sher Singh by adoption in October 1917. His nearest relatives are the Maharajas of Chhapol and Jatwari. He is a minor and the estate is under the direct management of the Mahilma Khas Kotah.

(2) *Balwan* —MAHARAJ BARI SAL OF BALWAN (born in 1885) another descendant of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi through the latter's son Bari Sal holds an estate yielding a revenue of Rs 16 000 and paying to the Kotah Darbar a tribute of Rs 1,728 6 of which Rs 1 128 6 are paid by Kotah to Jaipur. The present Maharaj succeeded his father Maharaj Gagan Sal on the 8th August 1915.

(3) *Khatoli*—**MAHARAJ BALBIR SINGH OF KHATOLI** holds an estate of 10 villages 58 miles to the North East of Kotah. The ancestor of his house was **Amari Singh**, the second son of **Maharaj Gay Singh** of Indargarh, who served with distinction under **Maharao Raja Budh Singh** of Bundi (1671-95 A D) in one of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan. From **Daulat Khan**, **Amar Singh**, in 1673 A D captured Khatoli, the seat of the family on the left bank of the Parbati river. The estate comprises, besides 30 villages on the left bank of the river, 7 villages on the right bank in Gwalior territory which were acquired in 1750 A D from the **Raja of Sheopur**, whose possessions have now passed into the hands of **Maharaja Sindhu**. The estate of which the revenue is valued at Rs 82,578, pays Rs 7,632 8 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs 3 982 8 are payable to Jaipur. The present **Maharaj**, who was born in 1905, succeeded his grandfather, **Balwant Singh**, who died on the 20th September 1912, his father **Aparbati Singh** having predeceased **Balwant Singh** on the 5th July 1912. He has one uncle, **Maharaj Shankar Singh**. The estates of **Karwar**, **Gainta**, **Pusod** and **Pipalda** are known as the **Hudawat Kotah** because they are the sub divisions of the Pargana of Pusod which was bestowed by the **Emperor Shah Jahan** in 1649 A D upon **Khushal Singh** a descendant of **Hude Narain** the second son of **Rao Raja Bhoj** (1688-1607) of Bundi. **Khushal Singh** divided the fief into four equal portions giving himself **Karwar**, and assigning the remainder among his cousins. To **Amar Singh** he gave **Gainta** to **Jagat Singh**, **Pusod** and to **Daulat Singh**, **Pipalda**. The town of **Pipalda** itself was retained as the common undivided property of the cousins and remains so to this day a cause of perpetual quarrels.

(4) *Gainta*—**RAO BAHADUR MAHARAJ MADHO SINGH OF GAINTA** holds besides the seven villages which form his ancestral inheritance eight villages granted to him in Jagir by the **Kotah Darbar**. The estate, which is situated 45 miles to the north east of Kotah on the right bank of the **Chamlal**, yields an annual revenue of Rs 36 981. It pays Rs 1 908-4 6 as tribute to Kotah, of which Rs 193-9 are payable by the **Darbar** to Jaipur. It used to supply for service to the **Kotah Darbar** thirteen horses in lieu of which service he now pays in cash Rs 1 092. For some years the estate has been considerably in debt. The **Maharaj** who is by birth the son of **Thakur Beri Sal** a junior member of the family was born in 1870 and was educated at the **Mayo College**. He succeeded the late **Maharaj Indar Sal** by adoption in 1881. He has one son named **Akher Raj** born in 1892. Of the **Maharaj's** ancestors **Nathji** the third in descent from **Amari Singh** distinguished himself in the victory gained at **Bhatwara** in 1761 by **Kotah** over **Jaipur**. **Nathji's** son **Sheodan Singh**, was one of the **Kotah** representatives who helped to negotiate the treaty with the **British Government** in 1817. He was rewarded by **Government** for his services by the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour and a sword of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family. The present **Maharaj** has also 2 grand sons.

(5) *Karwar* —THAKUR GIRWAR SINGH OF KARWAR, a Hinduwat Hadar Rajput, who is a minor, holds an estate of 7 villages to the north east of Kotah, which yields an annual income of Rs 16 000 and pays Rs 1 002 14 as tribute, of which Rs 331 14 go to Jaipur. The estate being mismanaged and heavily in debt has been under the direct management of the Darbar since 1902. The present Thakur succeeded his father, Thakur Sarwar Singh, who died in December 1921. His elder brother Samrath Singh having died shortly after his father's death.

(6) *Pusod* —THAKUR JAGAT SINGH OF PUSOD (born in 1908) holds an estate of 6 villages 33 miles to the east of Kotah yielding a revenue of Rs 17,198 and paying Rs 1,002 as tribute to the Darbar of which Rs 332 are paid to Jaipur. The estate is in debt and the Thakur being a minor, it is under the direct management of the Darbar. The late Thakur Jai Singh having died young and without issue was succeeded by Jagat Singh by adoption on the 1st January 1915.

(7) *Pipalda* —THAKUR GULAB SINGH OF PIPALDA holds an estate 53 miles east of Kotah consisting of 11 villages and yielding an annual revenue of Rs 22 000. It pays Rs 1,006 16 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs 331 12 3 are paid to Jaipur. Thakur Bharat Singh died very young and Gulab Singh, being one of the nearest collaterals was chosen by the Darbar to succeed him. Thakur Gulab Singh is a minor and is being educated at Kotah.

(8) *Antarda* —MAHARAJ SANGRAM SINGH OF ANTARDA holds the estate of Antarda and 6 dependent villages situated 51 miles to the north east of Kotah yielding an annual revenue of Rs 15 000. Of the tribute of Rs 3 828 6 payable to Kotah Rs 1 128-6 are paid to Jaipur. The present Maharaj who was born in 1898 succeeded his father Maharaj Delu Singh on the 18th October 1915. He has a son two younger brothers Ajit Singh and Indel Singh and an uncle Prithvi Singh.

(9) *Nimola* —MAHARAJ RANJIT SINGH OF NIMOLA is a descendant of the Indargaih family and as a subordinate jagirdar, pays a tribute of Rs 920 to Indargaih. The Maharaj of Nimola holds the rank of a fourth grade Kotah Sardar. The estate consists of one village on the right bank of the Chumbal 61 miles north east of Kotah and is heavily in debt. The annual revenue is Rs 6 000. The present Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded by adoption, Moti Singh, the late Maharaj of Nimola in 1900.

Besides the Eight Kotris and Nimola there are 28 Tazimi Jagirdars in Kotah of whom the following 17 only call for individual notice —

(1) *Koel* —AP RAGHURAJ SINGH is a Hadar Rajput descended in the 11th generation from Kari Ram the fourth son of Rao Madho Singh the first Ruler of Kotah. The Appa who claims the first seat on the right in Darbar, holds an estate of 9 villages on the Parbati river 48 miles east of Kotah yielding an annual rental of Rs 31 820. He pays annually a tribute of Rs 2 101 and

in lieu of Sowars and sepoys* hitherto furnished by him to the State Police pays Rs. 1894-11-9

Ap Raghuraj Singh was born on the 7th January 1911 and is receiving his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His father the late "*Brigadier General*" Rao Bahadur Ap Govind Singhji held the appointment of the General Officer Commanding and Chief of the Staff of the Kotah State Forces. One of his ancestors Appu Amir Singh, distinguished himself in 1804 at the battle of Barot, where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson.

The present Appu Raghuraj Singh has three brothers, Raudhar Singh (born 30th October 1913) Amar Singh (born 24th November 1915), and Kalyan Singh (born 4th February 1917). The Appu's other nearest relative is Appu Mukan Singh son of Jachman Singh, the grandson of Appu Singram Singh.

(2) *Palaita* — *MAJOR GENERAL AP ONKAR SINGH, C.I.F.*, OF PALAITA who along with Appu of Kooli claims the first seat on the right in Darbar, is a descendant of Mohan Singh, the second son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah, who was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain while fighting under Rao Mukand Singh for the Emperor Shah Jahan against the latter's son Aurangzeb. Another ancestor of Ap Onkar Singh named Amir Singh was killed in 1804 at Garot in Indore while fighting under Colonel Monson against the forces of Holkar. The estate consists of Palaita and 2 dependent villages yielding an annual rental of Rs. 22,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river 20 miles to the east of Kotah. It pays a tribute of Rs. 114 annually to the Darbar and in lieu of Sowars and Sepoys (sepoys) it used to supply for State service a further sum of Rs. 1,410 since 1908. The present Appu's father Rao Bahadur Ap Amir Singh was a member of the State Council of Regency from 1877 to 1896 and obtained a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 in the name of his first son, Pratap Singh in return for which the estate has to supply 11 Sowars. His second son Onkar Singh (the present Appu) was given a further Jagir of Rs. 2,000 to furnish 12 Sowars to the State Forces. On the death of Pratap Singh his jagir also devolved on Onkar Singh. The Jagir is situated in the Nizamat of Antah and Sangod. Ap Onkar Singh was born in 1872 and was educated at the Mayo College. The Appu was made a C.I.F. on 3rd June 1918. He was General Superintendent of Police and later on held the appointment of the General Officer Commanding the State Forces and is at present a Member of the Mahal Khas Kotah. Of the six sons Ajit Singh was born on 1st November 1908, Daler Singh on 18th March 1909, Bahadur Singh on 5th August 1910, Raj Singh on 15th January, 1912, Ranjit Singh on 19th August 1920 and Abhai

* (Note — His Highness the Maharaja by a general order issued on the 17th December 1907 relieved all the Jagirdars of their quota of horse and foot which they had from past times furnished to State service and generously permitted them to retain their lands on payment of less than half the time of their service Jagirs the payment being limited to Rs. 84 a year for a horse and Rs. 30 for a foot man.)

Singh on the 14th August 1922. The families closely related to Palvata are those of Nagda, Dabhi and Rajgarh.

(3) *Kunari*—RAO BAHADUR RAJ BIJAYA SINGH OF KUNARI, a Rajput of the Jhalu clan, Jaiswar sub clan, holds an estate consisting of Kunari situated on the left bank of the Chimbai opposite the city of Kotah, and 8 dependent villages. The estate yields an annual income of Rs 2,000 and pays Rs 2,600 to the Dabhi. Raj Bijaya Singh who is by birth the second son of Raj Fateh Singh of Dilwara in Mewar, was born in 1868 and was educated at the Mayo College. He came by adoption to Kunari in 1888, on the death of Raj Rup Singh. The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukand Singh, the second Ruler of Kotah upon Arjun Singh, the third son of Jit Singh of Dilwara. Raj Bijaya Singh was made a Rao Bahadur by the British Government in 1918. He is in charge of the State Charity Department and now draws full pension from the State. He has six sons, the eldest Kanwar Chander Sen who was born in 1891 and on the 9th November 1926 was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao of Kotah. He has three sons, Gajendra Singh, Kishan Singh and Iachman Singh. The other sons of Raj Bijaya Singh are Kanwar Bhim Sen born in 1892, who holds the post of Superintendent of Police Kotah. Dilpat Singh born in 1894. Dulrat Singh in 1895. Himmat Singh in 1896 and Arisal in 1899. His next nearest relative was his brother the late Raj Zalim Singh of Dilwara.

(4) *Bamulia*—MAHARAJ MJITAB SINGH OF BAMULIA is a Rajput of the Hadra clan descended from Maharao Kishore Singh, the fifth Ruler of Kotah. He holds an estate situated 34 miles to the east of Kotah consisting of six villages and yielding an annual rental of Rs 11,000. The estate which pays Rs 235 to the Dabhi, was founded by Suraj Mal the great grandson of Maharao Kishore Singh. Maharaj Mehtab Singh son of Maharaj Mor Singh of Napwara was born in 1903 and appointed Maharaj of Bamulia on the 30th March 1912. He has one son.

(5) *Sarola*—PANDIT PURSHOTAM RAO OF SAROLA a Dalhni Brahman of the Saraswat clan Shenvi sub clan born in 1887 occupies in Dabhi the first seat in the second row on the left of His Highness the Maharao and holds the township of Sarola and seven dependent villages 70 miles to the north east of Kotah. The estate which yields an annual revenue of Rs 27,000 is held service free in mortgage for Rs 9,27,364. Pandit Gupat Rao by birth the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao was adopted by Pandit Govind Rao elder brother of Pandit Moti Lal who was for fourteen years a Member of the State Council and succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in 1892 as co-heir with Pandit Purshotam Rao adopted by Pandit Moti Lal on his death bed. Balaji Pandit the founder of the fortunes of the family was originally in the service of Baiji Rao Pehlwa under whom the Maharattas invaded Upper India. Passing through Kotah territory Baiji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbar for the payment of

Chauth, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah and Mewar. The Pandit selected Kotah as his headquarters and started a banking firm on his own account. Balaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zalim Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766. For his successful conduct of the negotiations, which led to the withdrawal of Mahratta troops, the Kotah Darbar became indebted to the family to the extent of Rs 9,27,364 and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated as security for payment. On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Mahratta tribute became payable to the British Government Balaji's office of Chauth Collector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State. On Pandit Ganpat Rao's death in 1923 Pandit Parshotam Rao succeeded him with the former's eldest son Chandra Kant Rao born in 1903 as co heir. Pandit Ganpat Rao left two other sons, Surya Kant born in 1903 and Laxmikant born in 1913. Pandit Parshotam Rao has two sons, Krishna Rao, born in 1905, and Jaywant Rao, born in 1912. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit Mangesh Rao in Kotah and Pandit Gobind Mahadeo in Konkan.

(6) *Kachnaoda*—THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF KACHNAODA a Hindu Rajput descended from Rao Surajan Singh of Bundi through the latter's third son Rai Mal, holds a service free Jagir consisting of Kachnaoda and two other villages situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind river 26 miles east of Kotah. The estate yields an annual rental of Rs 6,274. Rai Mal the founder of the family, obtained the town and the dependency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in the Deccan and Goudwana. His grandson, Hari Singh, was ejected from Palaita. Daulat Singh son of Hari Singh received the estate of Sarthal from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1938 when the partition of Kotah took place Sarthal was included in Jhalawar and on Thalur Narpat Singh, the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed. On his death, his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thalur Amar Singh, who is about 14 years of age is the son of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death on the 11st December 1914. His nearest relatives are Thakurs Raglanath Singh and Devi Sal.

(7) *Rajgarh*—AP DHOI SINGH OF RAJGARH, a Hindu Rajput, is descended from Mohan Singh of Kotah. Mohan Singh's eighth son Girdhar Singh, obtained Rajgarh from Rao Kishor Singh and was afterwards killed in one of Emperor Aurangzeb's wars in the Dakhn (Deccan). His son Daulat Singh was killed in 1720 fighting under Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nath Singh the grandson of Daulat Singh, was killed in 1761 at Bharwad fighting for Kotah against Jaipur. His grandson Deo Singh actively assisted Maharao Kishor Singh in 1821 in trying to depose the Regent Raj Rana Zalim Singh and was severely wounded at Mangrol. The estate of Rajgarh is held service free and consists of one village, 26 miles east of Kotah,

yielding Rs 4 000 a year. The present Jagirdar succeeded the late Apji Modho Singh in April 1917 by adoption. The closely related families are those of Palaita, Dabri and Nagda.

(8) *Ghati* —PRITHI SINGH OF GHATI a Hada Rajput of the Mewawat sub-clan is the second son of Rawal Dujan Sal and succeeded him in November 1924 as Sardar Singh his elder brother, died a few days after Dujan Sal's death. The estate consists of Ghati and three other villages 36 miles to the south of Kotah and yields Rs 2 500 a year. The holders of this estate trace their descent from Meo Singh the great grandson of Bir Singh, Ruler of Bundi.

(9) *Kherli* —THAKUR CHHAGAN SINGH OF KHERLI is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub-clan and holds an estate consisting of one village of the annual revenue of Rs 3 000, and pays Rs 13 as tribute to Kotah. The present Thakur Chhagan Singh son of Thakur Chatur Singh succeeded Thakur Madan Singh by adoption in 1913.

(10) *Srinal* —THAKUR ZAIM SINGH OF SRINAL a Tanwar Rajput who is descended from Pratap Singh the founder of the Kherli family holds a jagir consisting of one village of the annual value of Rs 1,100 situated 42 miles east of Kotah. The present Thakur succeeded his father Thakur Zorwar Singh in 1919.

(11) *Dabri* —AP KHUMAN SINGH OF DABRI is a Hada Rajput descended from Rao Madho Singh the first Ruler of Kotah through the latter's second son Mohan Singh who obtained Palaita. The Dabri estate consists of one village 36 miles to the east of Kotah yielding an annual income of Rs 3 000. Ap Khuman Singh who was born in 1891 succeeded Ap Karan Singh by adoption in 1910. His nearest relatives are the families of Palaita, Rajgarh and Nagda. Ap Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer.

(12) *Kherli* —MAHARAJ BHAIRON SINGH OF KHERLI is a Hada Rajput descended from Rao Kishor Singh of Kotah. The Kherli branch of the Kishor Singhot family is immediately senior to the Mundli branch to which the Ruling Prince belongs. Bilht Singh the founder of Kherli and Chaim Singh the ancestor of the Maharao were respectively the fourth and fifth sons of Prithvi Singh who was the third son of Maharao Kishor Singh the fifth Ruler. The estate which consists of one village is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river 49 miles to the north east of Kotah. It yields an annual revenue of Rs 1 500. Maharaj Beri Sal father of the present Maharaj was a Commanding Officer in the State Forces. The Barmalia, Kotra and Mundli families are most closely related with Kherli. Maharaj Bhairon Singh is 16 years old and is residing at the Mayo College Ajmer and has a son Kunwar Durjan Sal.

(13) *Mundli* —MAHARAJ ONKAR SINGH OF MUNDLI is a Hada Rajput descended from Chaim Singh a descendant of Rao

Kishore Singh of Kotah. The Jagir consists of 700 bighas of land, yielding a rental of Rs 700 a year. Maharaj Onkar Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded his father, Maharaj Durjan Sal, in 1909. He has two brothers Karan Singh alias Nar Singh and Ranjit Singh and one uncle Deri Singh.

(14) *Sarthal* —THAKUR BAKHT SINGH OF SARTHAL is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-tribe. This was the largest estate in Jhalawar, but among certain tracts restored from Jhalawar to Kotah in 1899, this jagir was also transferred to Kotah. Anar Singh of Abor in Marwar the great grandfather of the present Jagirdar owing to a disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur left Marwar for Kotah in 1806 and through the influence of Raja Ranu Salun Singh received the Jagir of Harigarh. Owing to this connection with Zalim Singh's family, Anar Singh's son, Prem Singh, followed Maharaj Ranu Madan Singh in 1838 A.D. to the newly created State of Jhalawar where he received the jagir of Sarthal. Narsat Singh, a Hada Rajput, who then held the jagir, when removed from Sarthal came over to Kotah, and as already described above was granted Kachnoda. On the death of Thakur Prem Singh his widow adopted Bijaya Singh from Abor in Marwar. On the latter's death in 1898, his son Sheodan Singh succeeded to the estate. On his death in May 1921 his younger brother, Bakht Singh, became the Thakur of Sarthal. The jagir which was formerly said to be worth Rs 40,000 now yields Rs 2,000 a year. It pays annually to the State Rs 63 and in addition Rs 1,680 in lieu of 20 Sowars.

(15) *Kotra* —MAHARAJ BERI SAL OF KOTRA (also known as Kherli) a Hada Rajput of the Khatoli family of Kotah, formerly held an estate in Jhalawar. On the formation of the new State of that name in 1899, this estate was incorporated with Kotah where the Maharaj already held as jagir the village Kherli in the Khatoli Kotri. The estate consists of four villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs 2,536. A tribute of Rs 127 is payable to the Darbar in alternate years and in addition a sum of Rs 420 in lieu of 5 Sowars. This estate was conferred on the present holder's ancestor who went to Jhalawar with Maharaja Ranu Madan Singh. The present Maharaj was born in 1900 and succeeded to the estate in 1906. He has returned from the Mayo College.

(16) *Kotri* —KAVIRAJA DURGA DAN OF KOTRI is a descendant of Lakshmidan, who first received a Jagir in the time of Maharao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah. The title of Kaviraja was conferred on Udaikaran, son of Lakshmidan. In the reign of Maharao Bhim Singh, Kaviraja Shankardan and his uncle Karnudan left this State and went to Udaipur. Kaviraj Bhawanidan returned to Kotah in the time of Maharao Ram Singh and in recognition of his good services the existing jagir comprising of Kotri and Binod Kulan and certain other lands were conferred upon him. On the death of Bhawanidan, Kaviraja Chandidan succeeded him. The latter was succeeded by Devidan, the father of the present Kaviraja. The present Kaviraj is entitled to a seat in

the Darikhana to the left in front of the Gaddi and was educated at the Benares Sanskrit College. He is 32 years old.

(17) *Harnaoda*—**RAO RAJA NAND LAL OF HARNAODA** is by birth a Rao or bard whose ancestors formerly lived in Karauli. One of them Chatarbhuj came to Gugair now in Tonk and received the village of Harnaoda in jagir from the then Khilchi Prince. His grandson, Pratap Singh, was invited to Bundi by Rao Bhan Singh and received Harnaoda and three other villages in jagir. He also received three villages and the title of Rao Raja from Kotah. The jagir yields a revenuo of Rs. 10,000 a year. Rao Raja Nand Lal, who is the son of Dhulji, succeeded the late Jagirdar Amar Sahai by adoption on the 9th February 1919. The present Jagirdar is a minor and the estate is under the direct management of the Darbar.

(iii) *Chief Officials*

(1) **RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH**, Member, Mahakma Khair

(2) **RAO SAHIB BABU KISHAN SAHAI**, Revenue Commissioner

(3) **RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SRI RAM**, Sessions Judge, Kotah

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

Nil

LAWA.

Historical Outline.

The Chief of Lawa belongs in the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs and claims the same descent as the Ruler of Jaipur who is the acknowledged head of the clan.

Lawa separated from Jaipur in the time of Bar Singh the brother of Udaikaran, Maharaja of Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur.

Bar Singh's grandson, Naraji whose descendants are called Narulas had two sons, Lalaji and Dasaji. From Lalaji are descended the Rulers of Alwar and from Dasaji the Chiefs of Lawa.

Keri Singh eighth in descent from Dasaji was made Jagirdar of Ladana by the Ruler of Jaipur. He had two sons Sawant Singh and Nahar Singh. Sawant Singh became head of the Ladana Thakana while Lawa was granted to Nahar Singh by the Ruler of Jaipur in Samvat 1779 (A.D. 1722).

Lawa became subordinate to the Tonk State when the British Government conferred the Pargana of Tonk on Nawab Amir Khan of Tonk, but the connection was finally severed by the British Government in 1867 in consequence of the murder of the Thakur and his relatives at the instigation of the Tonk Darbar.

The Chiefship consists of a single town with lands attached, situated 20 miles north west of Tonk.

The Chief does not enjoy a salute but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who however, does not return the visit.

THE THAKUR

THAKUR BANS PARDEEP SINGH born on the 24th September 1923 succeeded his father Thakur Raghubir Singh who died on the 30th December 1929.

The Chief being minor, all matters affecting the Chiefship are referred to the Resident for orders.

The following tree shows the descent of the Chiefs of Lawa —

Members of the Thakur's Family.

The relatives of the Thakur, who form the chief men of the Thikana, are granted lands in Jagir called "Havalas". These are eight in number and consist of 10,000 bighas, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. No tribute is levied from the Havalas but whenever the Thakur leaves Lawa the holders have to accompany him by turns.

PARTABGARH.

Historical Outline

The Partabgarh family, according to local accounts, is descended from Khemsingh second son of Rana Mohal and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who held the throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khem Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sādrī and Dhariawad districts. In 1534, when Chitor was invested by Bahadur Shah of Gujrat, Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence and sacrificed his life for the safety of Uday Singh, the infant son of Rana Sanga. Bagh Singh was succeeded at Sādrī by his son, Rai Singh. In 1553, Rai Singh's son, Bika, is said to have left Mewar and, after residing for some years at Giaspur near Deolī, finally defeated and killed a powerful Bhil Chieftainess named Devi and founded the town of Deogarh or Deolī in 1561. Bika may, therefore, be considered the real founder of the Partabgarh State, though it was not known by that name till some generations later. Bhana, the grand son of Bika, is said to have afforded shelter to Mahabat Khan after the defeat of the latter by the Emperor Jehangir. Afterwards when restored to favour, Mahabat Khan remembered the kindness received and furthered the cause of Hari Singh, Bhana's great nephew, at the court of Delhi. Bhana was killed in battle fighting for the Governor of Mandisor against the Rana of Udaipur in 1604. His nephew Jaswant Singh who succeeded to the Gadi in 1623, being considered dangerously powerful, was invited to Udaipur and together with his eldest son was treacherously killed by Rana Jagat Singh I. Kanthal was occupied by Mewar troops. Nine years later Jaswant Singh's second son, Hari Singh, being taken to Delhi by the Thakur of Dhamotar, succeeded, partly by the interest of Mahabat Khan and partly by his own skill and address in getting himself recognised as an independant ruler by the Emperor Shah Jhan, who bestowed on him the district of Kanthal of which the value is said to have then been nine lakhs of rupees. On his return the Mewar troops were withdrawn and Hari Singh established himself at Deolī, built a palace and gradually brought into subjection the whole tract now known as Partabgarh. His tribute to the Emperor of Delhi was fixed at Rs 15 000 and he was granted the title of Maharajadhiraj Maharawat. Hari Singh was succeeded in 1674 by his son Partab Singh the founder of the town of Partabgarh, from which the State now takes its name. An attempt made during his time by the Maharana of Udaipur to recover Kanthal was unsuccessful and ended in the death of Ram Singh the son in law of the ruler of Mewar. Prithwi Singh, who succeeded his father in 1708 was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted the right to coin money, which was renewed fifty years later to his grand son Salim Singh. The Salim Shahi rupee was the principal coin of Partabgarh and the adjoining districts, but

the official currency was altered in 1904 from Salim Shahi to Imperial. In the time of Sawant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Mahrattas and the Maharawat saved his State from destruction by agreeing to pay to Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 instead of the tribute formerly paid to Delhi. Holkar's tribute is still levied by the British Government and paid over to Indore.

The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1804, when a treaty was entered into which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In 1818 a fresh treaty was made which is still in force. Maharawat Sawant Singh died in 1844, his son Dip Singh and the latter's eldest son Kesri Singh having predeceased him. In the meantime Dalpat Singh, Dip Singh's second son, had been adopted by Maharawat Jawsant Singh of Dungaipur and had succeeded to that State in 1870. It was decided by the British Government that Dalpat Singh, who on Maharawat Sawant Singh's death, had become the nearest heir to Partabgarh, could not be allowed to succeed to both States. He, therefore, relinquished Dungaipur in favour of his adopted son Ude Singh, son of the Thakur of Sahi, and was installed as Maharawat of Partabgarh. On his death in 1864 he was succeeded by his son Ude Singh, who was born in 1847 and died without issue on 10th February 1890. His widow adopted his third cousin and nearest surviving relative Raghu Nath Singh of Anand. Maharawat Raghu Nath Singh was born in the year 1808 A.D. and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1890. He was married thrice: (1) to the daughter of the Thakur of Pisingan in Ajmer; (2) to the daughter of Maharaj of Semliha in Sialkha; and (3) to the younger daughter of the Thakur of Pisingan. By the senior of these marriages he had one son, Man Singhji, born in 1881. By his third wife he had a son, Gordin Singh, the present Maharaj of Anand, who was born in 1900. Maharawat Raghu Nath Singhji had two daughters, the elder of whom was married to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner. She died in August 1906. The younger one was married to His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sialkha. She died in January 1911. The Maharawat's elder son, Man Singhji, who died in October 1918, was married thrice: (1) to the daughter of Raja of Khetri; (2) to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Jethi (Guhwal); and (3) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhruvkhur. By his eldest wife he had a son, Ram Singhji, the present Maharawat.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the Daulat placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

THE RULER

The present ruler **HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAM SINGHJI BAHADUR** who was born on the 12th April 1908 is a Sisolia Rajput descended from the ruling house of Mewar. His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on the 18th January 1920 on the

demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghu Nath Singhji. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer, where he distinguished himself as one of the most brilliant students of the college. His Highness has been married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singhji of Sikar in Jaipur. His Highness has one sister and one daughter born on 26th August 1912 and the 16th February 1920 respectively. His Highness' sister has been married to Maharaj Kumar Raghuraj Singh B.A., the heir apparent of the Sitaman State in Central India. The nearest relative to His Highness on the male side is his uncle Maharaj Girdhan Singh of Arnod. Her Highness the Maharani died on the 3rd January 1931.

The following table shows the rulers of the Partabgarh State

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The Nobles and Jagirdars of the State consist of bearers non-hereditary nobles hereditary office bearers non hereditary officials hereditary barda priests and others

The hereditary nobles are all Rajputs and are fifty in number, nearly all of them being descended from some member of the ruling family. They possess altogether one hundred and sixteen villages with an annual income of about one and a quarter lakhs of rupees and pay Rs. 20,431 as tribute to the Darbar.

Of the Nobles only nine who are considered to belong to the first class, are entitled to the "Tazim". They are all Sisodias and take rank as follows —

- 1 Thakur of Dhamotar
- 2 Thakur of Kalyanpura
- 3 Thakur of Ambirama
- 4 Thakur of Raipur
- 5 Thakur of Jhantli
- 6 Thakur of Barla
- 7 Thakur of Sahmgarh
- 8 Thakur of Achlaoda
- 9 Maharaj of Arnod

Their estates were presented to the ancestors of the present holder directly by the rulers in some cases as a reward for special service, in others as maintenance for younger sons and brothers. The Jagir of Arnod has been granted to the Maharaj's only surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Govardhan Singh. Succession is always by primogeniture, adoption in case of failure of issue being generally permitted and recognised by Darbar. Besides the annual tribute the nobles are expected to render military and police service in accordance with their means to report to the Darbar all heinous offences committed within their estates, and to be present at the Capital at certain festivals and other special occasions, when summoned.

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

Nil

(2) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) *Dhamotar* — THAKUR DAYAL SINGH OF DHAMOTAR, a Sisodia Rajput is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the ruler in Darbar. On the death of a ruler the Thakur of Dhamotar takes temporary charge of affairs, and

after consultation with the widows of the late ruler and any influential nobles who may be present at the time, install the new ruler on the *gadi*. No accession without his intervention would be recognised as valid. The family is descended from Sahib Mal, younger brother of Bagh Singh who, after the latter's death at Chitor settled at Nimbahera. Some forty years later, in 1671, Kamalji, Sahib-mal's son, received a Jagir in Pauthal. Kamalji was killed at Haldighat in 1576 fighting for the Maharaja of Mewar against the Emperor Akbar. The estate which comprises eleven villages, of the estimated value of Rs. 23,000 Imperial and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 3,150 is situated to the North of Partalgarh. The Thakur is closely related to the Jodhpur family. The present Thakur succeeded his father Thakur Himlu Singh in 1929. His great-great grand father, Thakur Ror Singh, had three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married Maharaja Takht Singh the then ruler of Ahmednagar, and afterwards ruler of Marwar, who bestowed the Jagir of Jahnawand on Gumbhur Singh, Ror Singh's second son. On Ror Singh's death in 1845 his eldest son Thakur Humer Singh succeeded him and subsequently, having no male issue, adopted Thakur Kesri Singh the second son of his brother Gumbhur Singh. The present Thakur has one brother born on 13th April 1920.

(2) *Raipur*—THAKUR PARTAH SINGH OF RAIPUR is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ramawat sub clan so called from Ram Dass, the first Thakur. He occupies the first seat in Darbar on the left of the ruler. The estate which is situated 26 miles to the south of Partalgarh consists of eight villages with an annual rental of Rs. 15,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs. 3,274-12. The estate was bestowed on Ram Dass, son of Surjan Dass third son of Maharawat Bika (1541-79) as a reward for subduing the Bhil tribes. The Raipur Thakur, in addition to the revenue from his own villages receives tribute from the Thakurs of Manpura and Kangark and the produce of a small estate in Gwalior. The Thakurs of Manpura and Kangark are descended from Man Singh and Kau Singh the second and third sons of Thakur Ram Dass. In 1789 during the time of Dal Singh, the eighth Thakur, the Ramawats were driven from their estates by the Parwats family, but with the aid of the Darbar recovered them six years later when the Parwats were expelled to Dhau.

(3) *Kalyanpura*—THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF KALYANPURA is descendant of Ran Mal third son of Suraj Mal, a brother of Bagh Singh. He holds the second place on the right in the Darbar. The estate of Kalyanpura comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 3,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,162 14 0 to the Darbar. Ran Mal, the founder of the house was killed in the service of Mewar in a boundary dispute with Bundi in 1541. His son Sultan Singh who commanded the Mewar troops, against Malabat Khan, received as a reward for his success the Jagir of Bhaurwa in Udaipur, together with the *Sand* (grant) of Kurb (the insignia of royalty) and was raised to the rank of a first class noble. When Bika established himself in Deolia in

1561, Sultan Singh accompanied him and received a Jagir. Kalyan Singh, who succeeded to the estate in 1611, received a grant of a village in Mandisor from the Subah of that place for his services in repressing the Grassias. This estate is still held by the descendants of his younger brother, Madho Singh. Thakur Raachor Dass successfully led an army to repel an attack from the Subah of Mandisor. The present Thakur born on the 14th July 1913 is a minor and succeeded to Thekann on the death of his father Thakur Devi Singh on 18th April 1924.

(4) *Barlia*—THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BARLIA is descended from Kishan Dass, second son of Maharawat Bika. Of the nine sons of Kishan Dass, the eldest, Jeth Singh, succeeded to the Chiefship of Salumber by adoption. The remainder accompanied him to Mewar. In 1678, Maharawat Partab Singh on his return from a visit to Salumber, brought with him Manohar Dass, son of Tungi, the ninth son of Kishan Dass, and bestowed on him the Jagir of Barlia. The estate, which is situated to the north of Partabgarh on the Gwalior border comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,000 paying a tribute of Rs. 665-8-0. Thakur Daulat Singh succeeded his uncle, Thakur Samat Singh, in 1913. The Thakur has two sons.

(5) *Achlaoda*—THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH OF ACHLAODA is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, third son of Maharawat Hari Singh (1634-74). The estate, which is situated nine miles to the south of Partabgarh, comprises seven villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,500 and pays a tribute of Rs. 924. The present Thakur who was born in 1897, succeeded his father Madho Singh II, in 1902.

(6) *Jhantla*—THAKUR UMED SINGH OF JHANTLA is a descendant of Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634. The estate is situated 15 miles north of Partabgarh. It comprises five villages with an annual rental of Rs. 6,000, and pays a tribute of Rs. 715-10-0 to the Dabai. Thakur Umed Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded his grand father, Thakur Takht Singh in 1906, his father Kunwar Parbat Singh having died during the late Thakur's life time in 1903. The Thakur has a son born on 3rd October 1921.

(iii) Chief Officials

Mr F. C. COVENTRY is the Dewan of the State since 1st June 1929.

(iv) Hereditary Officials

The hereditary office bearers are mostly Bagiri* Mahajans who hold Jagirs for services rendered by their ancestors and receive

* Note.—See Page 24. The tract comprised in the Banawara and Durgapur States is known as Baga. The same name is applied to the local dialect.

small salaries according to the actual appointment which they hold. A few Nagar Brahmans, Mahomedans and Kayasthas hold office as occasion requires, but are not hereditary Jagirdars. The family priests of the ruler (Purohite) are Amathia Brahmans. These hold Jagirs, as do the Dasundis or family bards (Bhats), of whom the present representative is Dasundi Itaghnath Das, and the Charans, of whom the Rao of Sanshai and the Baret of Velari are the heads.

SHAH PURA

Historical Outline

The founder of the Shahpura house was Sujan Singh son of Sura, Mal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur who received from the Emperor of Delhi in A. D. 1629, a grant in Jagir of the Phulia Pargana and the title of "Commander of two thousand troops". Sujan Singh was succeeded in 1664 A. D. by his son Daulat Singh. In 1685, Daulat Singh was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh who received from the Emperor the titles of "Raja" and "Commander of three thousand troops". He died in 1729 and was succeeded by his son Umaid Singh, who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Arsi of Udaipur against Madhava Rao Scindia. Umaid Singh's grand son Ran Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1768 and received from the Maharana of Udaipur the pargana of Kacholi. His son Bhim Singh succeeded him in 1774 and was followed in 1796 by his son Amar Singh who received from Udaipur the title of "Rajadhiraja". The pargana of Jehazpur and Aguncha Kotri and other villages were resumed at the same time. In 1827 Amar Singh was succeeded by his son Madho Singh. The latter's son Jagat Singh who had succeeded him in 1840, received from the British Government in 1848 a Sanad continuing to him the Phulia Pargana and a Khilat. Jagat Singh who died in 1853 was succeeded by his adopted son Lachman Singh who received in 1862 a Sanad granting him the right of adoption. On his death in 1870 the present Ruler Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji K. C. I. E., succeeded to the *gadi*. In July 1921 the Ruler was granted a personal salute of 9 guns and in December 1925 this salute was made permanent and the status of the Chiefship was raised to that of a State. The Ruler is now designated 'Raja'. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the Government of India. Besides the financial assistance rendered by the State during the Great War (1914-18) under the heads of contribution subscription and loan Rs. 50,000 have been invested by the Darbar in the War loan 1919-1947 and the interest accruing on this amount is being paid to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Gift Fund and this will be done for the whole period of the loan i. e. for a period extending over 30 years.

THE RULER

RAJADHIRAJA SIR NAHAR SINGHJI K. C. I. E. RAJA OF SHAHPURA is the son of Thankur Dhirat Singh of Dhanop of the family of Umaid Singh. The Ruler who is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-clan and an Arva Vedic by religion was recognised by the British Government in 1870 as successor to Rajadhiraja Lachman Singh and received the usual *Killat* from the Government as well as customary presents of horses and elephants from Indian States.

He married first on the 19th August 1870, the daughter of Ram Singh, a Jodhpur Rajput Thakur of Baghera in Ajmer, second on 16th May, 1874, the daughter of Chotur al— a Khichi Rajput— Chief of Maksudungarh in Central India, third on 7th July 1889 the daughter of Hari Singh, brother to Man Singh, the Ruler of Dhanuadhi State in Kathiawar of the Jhala clan, and fourth on the 4th March 1893, the sister of the Maharawal of Chota Udepur in Rewa Kantha. Of these four Ranis the first, second and third are dead. By the second the Ruler has two sons—Rajkumar Umaid Singh born in 1877, and Rajkumar Sardar Singh born in 1881, and two daughters who were married to the Rulers of Wankaner and Sant Rampur States, while from the fourth he has one daughter who was married to the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan State in Kathiawar in 1920.

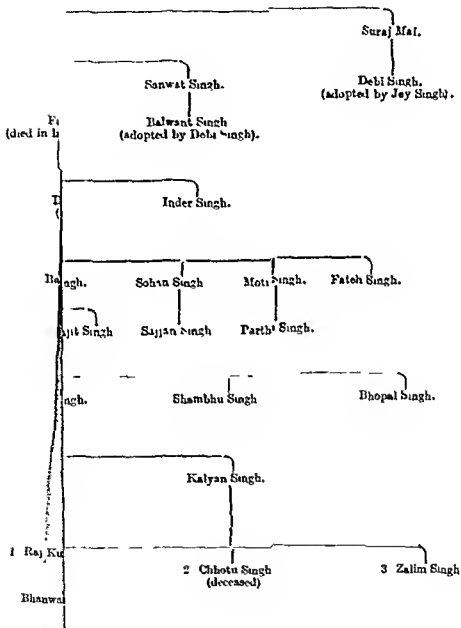
The Ruler has no uncles or other near relatives. The only near relatives are of the family of Dhanop, whose names are given in the Genealogical tree. After the Ruler his nearest relatives in succession are the descendants of Bharat Singh Daulat Singh and Suron Singh. The Raja is related to the Ruler of Udaipur, being descended from Maharana Amir Singh of Mewar, but otherwise has no clan or family relationship with other Rulers in Rajputana. His mother by adoption is the daughter of Lachman Singh Jagirdar of Parsoli in Mewar, a Chauhan Rajput and his own mother is the daughter of Thakur Megh Singh of Kotri in Kishengarh, a Rathor Rajput. The sisters of the late Chief were married to the late Ruling Princes of Jodhpur and Alwar and the Rao Rajas of Sikar and Umara in Jaipur. The Ruler was created a K.C.I.F. on 1st January 1903.

The Ruler attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. He also attended the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1911 and was granted an audience by the King Emperor.

On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the Ruler offered the personal services of himself and his two sons.

The Raja celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in 1930, after sixty year rule.

The following Genealogical tree shows the descent of the Rulers of the Shahpura State —



(1) *Khamore*—Of the three Umraos THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KHAMORE a Chbandawat Rajput related to the Jagirdar of Balunda in Mewar, ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bharat Singh. The Khamore estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs 12 000 out of which Rs 1,101 are paid to the Ruler as tribute. The Thalur, who succeeded his father Jaswant Singh is a minor.

(2) *Birdaul*—THAKUR BHOPAL SINGH OF BIRDAUL, the second of the Umraos is a Rajawat Rajput related to the Rajputs of Panwara in Jaipur. He holds one village in the Mewar portion of the Kachhola Parganah which yields about Rs 5,000 a year and pays to the Ruler a tribute of Rs 500.

(3) *Tehnal*—THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF TEHNAL the third Umrao is a Sisodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagnajji son of Raja Uday Singh of Mewar. He holds a village which yields about Rs 8,000 a year and pays an annual tribute of Rs 500. He renders certain fixed service.

There are also a number of smaller Jagirdars. (In consideration of the jagirs held by them all the jagirdars pay tribute to the State and perform prescribed services.)

(iii) *Chief Officials*

RAJKUMAR UMAID SINGH is Musahib Ala of the State.

(iv) *Hereditary Officials*

There are five hereditary office bearers of note, all of whom hold revenue free villages for performing religious duties on the Ruler's accession and at marriages and funerals and for instructing the Ruler and his sons in subjects of a scientific nature. Their ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Rajas Bharat Singh (1680) Umaid Singh (1729) and Bhim Singh (1774).

There are also four hereditary officials whose ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Rajas Sujan Singh and Bharat Singh and received land in jagir on condition of continuing to perform service failing which the grants are said to be liable to resumption. Of these all four receive monthly salaries and two hold lands and receive in addition fixed dues for special occasions and duties. Their duties are to keep the accounts and records of the State to prepare *Kharitas* and *Sinads* and to act when required as *Motimids* and *Vakils*.

There are some charans also who have been granted villages in Mnafi. They are bound to be present at Shahpura at the Holi, Dasehra and other festivals when as poets they compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of the past Rulers.

The only other leading man is the Mahant of Ramdwara. His ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Raja Ram Singh. The Mahant resides at Shahpura and has followers in various Indian States as well as in British India one of whom with the approval of the Ruler and the disciples of this sect is selected to succeed on the occurrence of a vacancy.

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

(1) **RAJKUMAR UMAID SINGH** who is the eldest son of the Rajadhiraja, was born in 1877. He married first a daughter of the Raja of Khetri and second a daughter of the Raja of Ralavata. By the latter he has one son Bhanwar Sudershan Dev, born in 1915 and two daughters.

(2) **RAJKUMAR SIRDAR SINGH** who was born in 1881 is the second son of the Rajadhiraja. He has three sons Bhanwar Shatrunjai born in 1904, Bhanwar Prakram Dev born in 1914 and Bhanwar Jey Deo born in 1920, and two daughters who are married to Rulers of Bhadawar Raj and Mayurbhanj State. Rajkumar Sirdar Singh saw active service in France during the Great War (1914-18).

(ii) *Nobles Sardars, etc.*

Introduction.

Succession to all jagir estates is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for younger sons. In default of legitimate male issue, succession is by adoption, subject to the approval of the Ruler, but the right to succeed by adoption is limited to cousins distant by not more than four generations from the adopter. Persons, who are of unsound mind, or who have committed any act by which their claim is forfeited, are excluded from the succession. Cousins to the third generation are looked on as brothers of the Ruler. Subsequent generations take the rank of Jagirdars.

The service to be rendered by Jagirdars has after much dispute been settled by Sanads granted in 1889, according to which the Jagirdars are now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year in the Shahpura State and to do such service as can properly be demanded of them. They are bound also to attend on the Ruler with their followers at Dasehra, Holi and other festival, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. All periods of occasional service beyond the limits of the State exceeding twenty days are reckoned as equivalent to the period of two months fixed annual service abovementioned, but if such period of service out of Shahpura unavoidably exceeds two months in any one year, no further deductions are to be made in subsequent years. The amount of tribute payable to the Ruler is fixed in the case of older jagirs by an assessment made in 1848 A. D. and in that of the newer ones by Sanad. They are also liable to Neota and Barar when necessary.

Only three nobles are recognised as leading men by the grant of the title of Umrao. One of them is the Thakur of Khamore in Shahpura and the other two are the Jagirdars of Birdaul and Tehnal situated respectively in Kachhola and Phulia Parganas.

(1) *Khamore*—Of the three Umraos THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KHAMORE, a Chandawat Rajput related to the Jagirdar of Balunda in Mewar, ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bharat Singh. The Khamore estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs 12,000 out of which Rs 1,101 are paid to the Ruler as tribute. The Thakur, who succeeded his father Jaswant Singh is a minor.

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There are some *charans* also who have been granted villages in *Muafi*. They are bound to be present at Shahpura at the *Holi*, *Dasehra* and other festivals when as poets they compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of the past Rulers.

The only other leading man is the *Mubant* of Ramdwara. His ancestors came to Shahpura in the time of Raja Ram Singh. The *Mahant* resides at Shahpura and has followers in various Indian States as well as in British India one of whom with the approval of the Ruler and the disciples of this sect is selected to succeed on the occurrence of a vacancy.

SIROHI.

Historical Outline

1 In the time of Deo Raj's immediate successors, the Chauhanas were engaged in constant struggles with the Pramaras, or Ponwars, (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandra-vari, in or about 1'01 and subsequently Abu and Achalgarh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1420 by Rao Sains Mal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis from the tract known as Mal Muga in the north. Comparatively little is known of the history of the State till the latter half of the 18th century, when Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of the wild Mana tribes.

2 Rao Uday Bhan, the 22nd Ruler in descent from Rurmal, was deposed in 1816 in favour of his younger brother, Rao Sheo Singh. The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1817 when Sheo Singh asked for protection in consequence of an invasion from Jodhpur, which had for its object the reinstatement of Rao Uday Bhan. In 1823 a treaty was concluded, whereby Rao Sheo Singh accepted the British Supremacy and bound himself to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent. He was to pay a tribute not exceeding three eighths of his revenue receiving in return a guarantee of protection. In 1845, the Rao made over certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government for the establishment of a Sanatorium. Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the Mutiny of 1857 in consideration of which the tribute of Rs. 15,000 (local currency) payable by him was reduced by one half. He died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh. During his time Sirohi was harassed by famine, by a struggle with the outlawed Thakur Nathu Singh of Bhatana and by frequent incursions of Bhils from Marwar. Rao Umed Singh died in September 1875 and was succeeded by his only son, Kesri Singh.

3 **HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.**, who was born on the 20th July 1857, died on the 18th January 1925. He granted a permanent lease of certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government in 1917. He received the hereditary titles of "Maharao" and "Maharajadhiraja" from the British Government and was made a K.C.S.I., and a G.C.I.E. The Maharao on account of old age, abdicated the *gadi* on the 29th April 1920 in favour of his son (the present Maharao), retaining his titles and the salute of 17 guns as personal distinctions. He was married four times.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., is a Chauhan.

Rajput of the Dora sub clan. He was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under the tuition of Lieut Col (then Captain) H R N Pritchard and conducted the administration of the State for ten years as *Mu ahil*. He prior to his accession to the *gadi* on the 29th April 1920. His Highness was made a K C S I on the 3rd June 1924.

5 His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the present Maharaja of Cutch Bhuj by whom he has three daughters one of whom has since died (2) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, who has since died (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujerat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Junar in the Ajmer District. His Highness' nearest relations are his cousins Maharaj Shambhu Singh son of Jet Singh of Nandira Maharaj Amru Singh son of Jorawai Singh of Ajara and Maharaj Man Singh of Jogapura.

6 The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Junpur the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh the Jadon families of Karoli and Jaisalmer the Siodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

7 The following tree gives an abstract of the pedigree of the ruling house of Sirohi —

RURMAL

(ancestor of the chief jagir families known as Lakhawat, Dungrawat,
Tejawat and Bajawat)

Sobhaji or Sheo Bhan,
(founded the old town at Sirohi in 1405)

Saina Mal
(founded new Sirohi in 1425)

Lakhaji

Jagmal

Akha or Akha Raj I

Rai Singh

Udai Singh

Duda

Man Singh

Serthan Singh (1571)
(ruled for 51 years and is said to have fought in 52 battles)

Raj Singh

Akha Raj II

Udai Singh II

Bairi Sal I

— . . . — . . .

LEADING PERSONAGES

INTRODUCTION

The Leading personages of Sirohi consist of nobles, one hereditary office bearer and non hereditary officials

The nobles are divided into three classes —

- (1) The immediate relatives of the Maharao, who are known as Maharaj and whose descendants are considered to be cadets of the Ruling family
- (2) The Sarayats who are styled Thakura Raj Shree and
- (3) Other Tazimi Sardars

2 All the Nobles are Deora Chauhans and the principal of them are Lalhawat Dungeawat Tejawat or Bajawat descendants of Rao Rur Mal

The *Maharaj* are three in number namely Shambhu Singh of Nandia Amer Singh of Ajari and Man Singh of Jogapura. The first and the last named are uncles and the second is cousin of His Highness the Maharao. They occupy the front seats in the Darbar and receive the double Tazim. Similar honours are enjoyed by Raj Sahibran Bhopal Singh and Mohabat Singh of Mandir. On the death of Raj Sahibran Dalpat Singh on 7th June 1915 without any male issue his Jagir of Mandir reverted to the State.

3 The four Sarayats the Thakurs of Padiv, Jowol Kalandri and Motrigon sit on the right and left of the Ruling Prince. In the absence of the Thakur of Padiv his place in Darhar is taken by the Thakur of Nihaj. These two never attend Darbar together. After them come the Thakurs of Rohua and Bhatana who also receive the double Tazim. The Thakurs of Mandwara and Dabani are honoured with a single Tazim only. Succession in the nobles' estates takes place by primogeniture provision being made for younger sons. The tribute payable to the Darhar varies from four annas in the rupee of the collection among those of high ranks to twelve annas among the more insignificant. None hold any jagir in British territory.

The only hereditary office bearer is the Thakur of Padiv who hands on the Prince's sword and on State occasions sits behind him on his elephant.

(1) *Members of the Ruling Family*

(1) *Nandia* — **MAHARAJ SHAMBHU SINGH OF NANDIA**
On the death of Raj Sahibran Achal Singh on the 27th September 1910 leaving no male issue to succeed him and there being no right of adoption the Jagir reverted to the State. On his executing a *Likhlat* to pay six annas in the rupee to the State instead of four annas paid by the late Raj Sahibran Shambhu Singh, younger brother of Achal Singh born on 24th April 1900 was granted maintenance from Nandia for himself his mother and widow of the deceased. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1925 A.D.

(2) *Ajari* —**MAHARAJ AMAR SINGH**, SON OF ZORAWAR SINGH, born in 1884, is a cousin of the Ruling Prince. He succeeded to the estate of Ajari on the death of his father on 6th January 1915. The estate is worth about Rs. 5 000 a year. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1920 A.D.

(3) *Jogapura* —**MAHARAJ MAN SINGH OF JOGAPURA** is an uncle of the present Maharaja and son of the late Raj Sahiban Tej Singh. He was born in 1837 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On the death of his elder brother, Raj Sahiban Dalpat Singh without male issue Man Singh, who had already received a separate maintenance, preferred a claim to succeed to Mandari Jagir but this was disallowed in accordance with the old custom of the State that succession by adoption is not permitted among Rajputs. He has three sons: Abhai Singh, Ram Singh and Hari Singh. He was awarded the title of Maharaj in 1920 A.D.

(ii) *Nolles, Sardars etc*

(1) *Mandar* —**RAJ SAHIBAN BHOPAL SINGH OF MANDAR**. On the death of Raj Sahiban Sheo Nath Singh on the 16th May 1915 leaving no male issue Raj Sahiban Bhopal Singh was reassigned a portion of his Jagir by the Darbar. He was born in 1892 and holds the estate of Mandar jointly with his cousin Mohabat Singh.

(2) *Mandar* —**RAJ SAHIBAN MOHABAT SINGH OF MANDAR**. Raj Sahiban Sardar Singh, son of Uday Raj of Mandar, having died on the 24th October 1918 without male issue his younger brother Mohabat Singh, who had not taken any maintenance from the Chhoti panti of the Mandar Jagir, was allowed to succeed to his estate in Mandar on certain conditions. He has one son born on 23rd August 1930. These two Jagirdars of Mandar pay eight annas in the rupee from all income as tribute to the Darbar and enjoy the title of "Raj Sahiban".

(3) *Padiv* —**THAKURAN RAJ SHREE BALWANT SINGH OF PADIV**, son of Sabha Bhushan Thakuran Raj Shree Abhey Singh of Padiv, was born on the 14th May 1922. He is studying at the Colvin School, Sirohi. The estate is valued at Rs. 10 000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar. As the present Thakuran is a minor the estate is under the management of Court of Wards.

(4) *Kalandri* —**THAKURAN RAJ SHREE CHIMAN SINGH OF KALANDRI** belongs to the Dugrawnt sect. He succeeded to the estate of Kalandri by adoption on the 12th March 1919 on the death of Thakuran Raj Shree Kan Singh on the 16th October 1918 without male issue. He came from Kakedra and his adoption was sanctioned by the Darbar on certain conditions. The estate is worth about Rs. 6 000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

(5) *Jawal*.—THAKURAN RAJ SHREE MEGH SINGH OF JAWAL is a Dugrawat. He was born in 1875 and was adopted from the Nuw family. The estate is worth about Rs. 5,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

(6) *Motagaon*.—THAKURAN RAJ SHREE MOHBAT SINGH OF MOTAGAON, a Chauhan Rajput of the Dugrawat sect, is a minor. The estate is worth about Rs. 4,000 and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar. As the present Thakur is a minor, the estate is under the management of Court of Ward.

(7) *Nibaj*.—RAJ SAHIBAN MOHBAT SINGH OF NIBAJ belongs to the Lakhawat family of the Deora sub-clan. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Himmat Singh 1903. The estate consists of 8 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 10,000 and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar. The Thakur also possesses three villages in the Palanpur State. He was born in the year 1880. The title of Raj Sahibau was conferred upon him by the Darbar as a personal distinction on the 27th September 1925.

(8) *Rohua*.—THAKURAN RAJ SHREL MAN SINGH OF ROHUA is a Lakhawat Rajput. The estate is valued at about Rs. 5,000 a year and pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar. The Thakur also holds some villages in the Palanpur State.

(9) *Bhatana*.—THAKURAN RAJ SHREE UDEY SINGH OF BHATANA (born in 1876), a Deora Chauhan of the Tejawat branch, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in August 1893. The estate is worth about Rs. 2,000 and pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar. His father Bharat Singh, when young, was in outlawry with his own father Nathu Singh, who for many years defied pursuit and kept the country disturbed. His successful opposition won for Nathu Singh and his family the admiration of Sirohi.

(10) *Mandwara*.—THAKURAN RAJ SHREE DUNGAR SINGH OF MANDWARA is a Dugrawat. He was born in 1874. The estate is worth about Rs. 1,000 a year and pays to the Darbar half the collection in kind and three fourths of the collection in cash.

(11) *Dabani*.—THAKUR AJIT SINGH OF DABANI is a Lakhawat. He was born in 1878. His estate in Sirohi is worth about Rs. 2,000 a year and pays half its income to the Darbar. He also possesses one village in Palanpur. The Thakur was adopted from the family of the younger brother.

(iii) *Leading Officials*

(1) *Brigadier A. R. B. SHUTTLEWORTH*, a retired Indian Army Officer, is the Chief Minister. He was appointed on the 7th December 1929.

(2) *MOLVI ZAFARUL HASAN, B.A., LL.B.*, Advocate, is Secretary to His Highness the Maharajahdiraja the Maharao.

(3) PANDIT GOVIND PRASAD KAUSHIK, B.A., is Attache to His Highness the Maharajadhiraja the Maharao

(4) MOLVI ABDUL WAHID (retired P. C. S) is Revenue Commissioner.

(5) MOLVI SHAKURUL HASAN, State Vakil, attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

(6) MR CHANDRA KANT G. DESAI, B.A , LL B , Chief Judge.

(7) VIDYA RATNA DR. R. D. SHIRALI, L.M.S , Chief Medical Officer.

(8) KHAN SAHIB MUNSHI EKRAMULLAH, General Superintendent of Police.

(9) RAI SAHEB VISAJI, Chief Engineer

(10) MR YAGYA DUTT, B A , LL B., Superintendent, Sadar Office.

TONK.

Historical Outline.

The following account of the Tonk State is taken from Su William Hunter's Gazetteer of India —

The Ruling family are Pathans of the Buner tribe. In the reign of the Emperor Mohammedi Shah Ghazi, one Tola Khan left his home in the Buner country and took service in Rohilkhand with Ali Mohammad Khan, a Rohilla of distinction. His son, Hayat Khan, became possessed of some landed property in Sarai Tarin in the district of Moradabad, and to him in 1768 was born Amir Khan, the founder of Tonk. Beginning life as a petty mercenary leader, Amir Khan rose in 1798 to be the commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar and was employed in the campaigns against Scindia, the Peshwa of the Mahrattas, and in assisting to levy the contribution exacted from Rajputana and Malwa. In 1806, Holkar granted to him the Pargana of Tonk, and he had previously received the division of Sironj. In that year Amir Khan transferred himself and his army to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur, and after crushing the latter, changed sides and reduced the former. Having indiscriminately plundered both countries, he, in 1809, proceeded at the head of 40,000 horsemen (being joined *en route* by 25,000 Pindaris) against the Raja of Nagpur. He was, however, warned off by the British Government and returning to Rajputana his hands plundered the country. Eventually in 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, with a view to putting down the Pindaris and restoring peace to Rajputana and Central India, offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of all the tracts bestowed on him by Holkar, on condition of his disbanding his army, which consisted of 52 battalions of disciplined Infantry, 150 guns and a numerous body of Pathan Cavalry. Finding resistance would be useless, Amir Khan acquiesced. His artillery with the exception of 40 guns, was purchased, and some of his troops enlisted in the British service. The remainder were liberally dealt with prior to disbandment, and the Rampura fort and the division of Aligarh Rampura were presented to the Nawab by the British Government as a free gift. These arrangements were embodied in a Treaty in 1817. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, Waziruddin, who during the mutiny of 1857 repulsed with comparatively few men an attack made on the Tonk Fort by the combined forces numbering some 17,000 men of the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. In recognition of the bravery displayed on this occasion the Nawab's salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns. He received a Sanad guaranteeing the Tonk succession according to the Mohammedan law of succession on the failure of natural heirs. On his death in 1864, his son, Mohammad Ali Khan succeeded to the *gadi*. He was deposed 3 years and 8 months later for his complicity in the attack made on the uncle and followers of the Thakur

of Lawa, one of the chief feudatories of the State. He was succeeded by his son, His late Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G C S I, G C I E, and the salute was reduced to 11 guns, the *Ex-Nawab* being at the same time made to reside at Benares and an annual stipend of Rs 60,000 assigned for his support out of the revenues of the Tonk State. He died at Benares in 1890. During the reign of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, the permanent salute of 17 guns was restored.

The late Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur was the eldest son of Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, and was born on 8th November 1849 (A H 1265). He succeeded to the *gadi* on 20th December 1867 on the deposition of his father. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency of 5 Members presided over by His Highness' grand uncle, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan and assisted by Captain J. Blair an Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. The Nawab was invested with governing powers on the 1st January 1870. He attended the Coronation Darbars at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 and 12th December 1911. He contracted 6 marriages. Three Begums belong to the Tonk family, the fourth to another Pihan family, and the fifth to that of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan, of Rampur. The senior of these Begums died in April 1907. Twenty-one sons were born to His late Highness of whom the following ten are alive —

- 1 Sahibzada Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, born on the 13th February 1879 (present ruler)
- 2 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Rashid Khan born on the 17th March 1880
- 3 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdulla Khan, born on the 23rd March 1880
- 4 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Wahid Khan, born on the 23th June 1884
- 5 Sahibzada Mohammad Faruq Ali Khan, born on the 8th August 1885
- 6 Sahibzada Mohammad Musud Ali Khan, born on the 17th August 1886
- 7 Sahibzada Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 5th November 1887
- 8 Sahibzada Mohammad Ismail Ali Khan, born on the 31st January 1917
- 9 Sahibzada Masoom Ali Khan, born in 1923
- 10 Sahibzada Yaqoob Ali Khan, born 3rd June 1930

His late Highness had also fourteen daughters alive of whom ten are married and four unmarried. He died on the 23rd June 1930. The late Nawab enjoyed a personal salute of 19 guns. He had 5 brothers of whom four are by the same mother as himself. They hold jagirs of values varying from Rs 8,306 to Rs 10,821.

Two brothers have received titles from the State and one from the Government of India. One holds office receiving Rs 600 per mensem as salary, in addition to his jagir.

The families most closely connected with the Nawab after the above, are those of the descendants of the nine sons and seven daughters of Nawab Amiruddaula. A niece of Nawab Kili Ali Khan, of Rampur was married to His late Highness and one of his sisters was married to the nephew of the former, another sister to Suraya Jah, a descendant of the Moghul family. One daughter of the late Nawab Waziruddaula was married to the late Nawab Ghos Mohammad Khan, of Jaora.

Succession in the Tonk family is by primogeniture modified by the rule of Mohammadan Law, which prefers a younger son to a grandson by an elder son who has predeceased his father.

THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS SAID UD DAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD SADAT ALI KHAN, BAHADUR SAULAT-I-JANG, is the second son of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, and was born on the 13th February 1879. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1930 on the death of his father, his elder brother Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, having died in March 1927. His Highness has two sons, named Sahibzada Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan born 18th September 1913 and Sahibzada Mohammad Mazhar Ali Khan, born 3rd August 1920, and four daughters.

The following genealogical tree shows the Rulers of the Tonk State —

LEADING PERSONAGES.

(i) *Members of the Ruling Family.*

(1) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD SADIQ ALI KHAN, son of His Highness.

(2) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD MAZHAR ALI KHAN, son of His Highness.

(3) RASUL-UMARA TAJ-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA HAJI MOHAMMAD MASOOD ALI KHAN, SHUJAAT-I-JANG, brother to His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs. 10,400 per annum

(4) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL WAHID KHAN, brother to His Highness, gets an allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum.

(5) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL RASHID KHAN, brother to His Highness, gets Rs. 12,000 per annum as allowance

(6) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD FAROOQ ALI KHAN, brother to His Highness, receives Rs. 7,800 as annual allowance.

(7) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHAN, brother to His Highness, gets Rs. 700 as monthly allowance.

(8) MAFKHAR-UL-UMARA MUIN-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ITTIKHAR ALI KHAN, SAMSAM-I-JANG, brother to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum

(9) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALI KHAN, brother to His Highness, holds a Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs. 24,522.

(10) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD MASOOM ALI KHAN, brother to His Highness, gets an allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum

(11) SAHIBZADA FAZL-UR-RAHMAN KHAN, son of Sahibzada Abdul Rahman Khan, Galib Jang, receives an allowance of Rs. 6,960

(12) AZAM-UL-UMARA VIQAR-UL-MULK KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ISHAQUE KHAN, SITWAT-I-JANG, Jagirdar, Indodra uncle to His Highness, holds a Jagir yielding Rs. 8,760 and pays Rs. 25 Nazrana. At present Financial Member, State Council

(13) SAHIBZADA SULTAN MUHAMMAD KHAN, eldest son of Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan and three brothers (Sahibzadas Khalil-Ullah Khan, Abdul Quddus Khan, Wazir Ali Khan and two sisters) obtain an allowance of Rs. 616 per mensem.

(14) SAHIBZADA ABDUL BASIR KHAN AND SAHIBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN sons of the late Sahibzada Abdus Sami Khan, hold a Jagir of Rs. 6,600 per annum, their uncle Sahibzada Abdul Munim Khan holds a Jagir of Rs. 1,800.

(15) SAHIBZADA ABDUL WAHID KHAN AND QAMR-UL-UMARA MUDABBIR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN, SALAR-I-JANG, sons of the

late Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan, hold each a Jagir of Rs 4,200 per annum. The latter is Home Member of the State Council.

(16) SAHIBZADA ABDUL SHAKOOR KHAN, brother-in-law to His Highness and eldest son of the late Sahibzada Muhammad Siddiq Khan, holds a Jagir of Rs 7,100 per annum.

(17) VIQAR-UL-UMARA IMAM-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA ABDUL HAMID KHAN, DILAWAR JANG, uncle to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs 700 per mensem.

(18) SAHIBZADA SAMI-ULLAH KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Sifullah Khan, cousin to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs 600 per annum.

(19) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD RATIO KHAN, uncle to His Highness, receives an allowance of Rs 7,200 per annum.

(20) AHSAN-UL-UMARA, MUHSIN-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD HANIF KHAN, RATAT JANG, receives an allowance of Rs 400 a year.

(21) FAHUR-UL-UMARA IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL ALIM KHAN, TIROZ JANG, son of the late Sahibzada Sir Muhammad Obaidullah Khan Bahadur, K C I E C S I, uncle to His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs 13,670 per annum.

(22) SAHIBZADA IKRAMUDDIN KHAN and four brothers, sons of the late Sahibzada Nooruddin Khan, receive an allowance of Rs 3,600 per annum.

(23) SAHIBZADA USMAN KHAN, son of Sahibzada Muhammad Khan, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 10,200.

(24) SAHIBZADAS SAMI-ULLAH KHAN, AHMED KHAN, ASAD-ULLAH KHAN, AHSAN-ULLAH KHAN and other descendants of the late Sahibzada Ahmadullah Khan, hold Jagirs and allowances aggregating Rs 13,000 per annum.

(25) SAHIBZADA HAYAT KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Hamid Khan, receives a cash allowance of Rs 9,600 per annum.

(26) SAHIBZADA ABDUL RAOF KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Ahmad Far Khan and other members of his family, receive annual cash allowances of Rs 7,200.

(27) SAHIBZADA ABDUL GHAFOR KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Akram Khan, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 4,500.

(28) SAHIBZADA IHSAN-ULLAH KHAN, son of late Sahibzada Inayatullah Khan, brother-in-law to His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs 2,300. Other collaterals of the Sahibzada get an annual cash allowance of Rs 300.

(29) SAHIBZADAS HAMID ALI KHAN, ASAD ALI KHAN, AMIR AHMAD KHAN AND WALI AHMAD KHAN, sons of the late Sahibzada Ali Ahmad Khan, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 4,000.

(30) SAHIBZADA ABDUL SAMAD KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Ali Muhammad Khan, and family, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 3,780

(31) SAHIBZADAS MUHAMMAD SHAFI KHAN AND ZAHUR AHMAD KHAN, and family, grand-sons of Sahibzada Jamal Khan, receive a cash allowance of Rs 7,494 per annum.

(32) SAHIBZADAS HABIBUR RAHMAN KHAN AND AZIZUR RAHMAN KHAN, grandsons of Sahibzada Bakht Baland Khan, and SAHIBZADAS ABDUL MUID KHAN, ABDUL MAJID KHAN AND MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN, great grandsons of Sahibzada Bakht Baland Khan, get an annual cash allowance of Rs 7,419

(33) SAHIBZADA ABDUL MUNIB KHAN, son of late Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, holds a Jagir of Rs 5 363 per annum

(34) SAHIBZADA MUIN-UD-DIN KHAN, SAHIBZADAS ABDUS SALAM KHAN AND ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN, sons of the late Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, nephews of His Highness, hold a Jagir of Rs 21,685

(35) SAHIBZADA SIDDIQ ALI KHAN (son of the late Sahibzada Usman Ali Khan), nephew of His Highness, holds a Jagir of Rs 6,598 per annum

(36) SAHIBZADA SHUJAAT ALI KHAN, nephew of His Highness, receives Rs 650 a month

(37) BADR-UL-UMARA ITBAR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA HIDAYAT-ULLAH KHAN, AFSAR-I-JANG and other members of the family of Sahibzada Aman Khan, Asfandiyar Khan, Shah Zaman Khan and Ahmad Yar Khan, hold an annual Jagir of Rs 12,298

(38) SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN, son of the late Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan, holds a Jagir of Rs 2,287 per annum

(39) SAHIBZADA HAMID KHAN and others, descendants of Sahibzada Ahmad Khan, receive an annual allowance of Rs 9,430-2

(40) SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD SAID KHAN, grandson of Sahibzada Mahmood Khan, holds an annual Jagir of Rs 2 636

(41) SAHIBZADAS ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN AND BAHADAR ALI KHAN SAMBHALI and others, hold an annual Jagir of Rs 8,325 and pay Rs 175 Nazrana

(42) SAHIBZADA MAHMOOD ALI KHAN SAMBHALI brother-in-law to His Highness is Jagirdar of Rupa Kheri in Pirwa Parganah, income Rs 1 500, Nazrana Rs 36

(43) SAHIBZADAS MUHAMMAD NASIRUDDIN KHAN AND KHIZRUDDIN KHAN, Jagirdars of village Marjui in Parganah Nimberhera, income Rs 2,949, Nazrana nil

As a rule no service is rendered by the Jagirdars, though all are expected to assist the Ruler in case of emergency. The Jagirs and cash allowances are hereditary, subject to the pleasure of the Darbar. Succession fees (Nazrana) being levied in the case of all Jagirdars that do not belong to the Ruling family. Jagirdars of the first class receive visits of condolence (Mataimpursi) from the Ruler.

(ii) *Nobles and Sardars, etc*

(1) SYED MUHAMMAD YAQOOB, SYED ABDUL HAFIZ and others, known as Sidat Qasla, Jagirdars of village Matooka, income about Rs 2 500 per annum

(2) HAIDAR ALI KHAN, son of Gauhar Ali Khan, Jagirdar of Himmatgarh, holds an annual Jagir of Rs 6,000

(3) AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN and family, heirs to Bahadur Mohammad Khan, Jagirdars of Ganghi, annual income Rs 3,392

(4) ABDUL HAMID RAI, heir to Wilayat Rai, Muhammadan Bhat (Baid) Jagirdar of Hori Kalin, annual income Rs 3,742, Nazrana paid annually Rs 2,304

(5) DEWAN BAHADUR SETH KESARI SINGH, Proprietor of the Firm of Deepchand Punam Chand of Ratlam, Jagirdar of two villages annual income Rs 1,978, Nazrana paid Rs 10 per annum

(6) BADI-UZ ZAMAN, heir to Yar Mohammad Khan, holds Bhulwara Uncha village in Jagir, annual income Rs 1,341, Nazrana paid Rs 593

(7) GHULAM RASOOL KHAN AND ABDUL RAHIM KHAN, sons of Muhammad Akber Khan and MOHAMMAD KHAN, son of Abdul Wahab Khan Jagirdars of Pipalia, income Rs 1 703, Nazrana paid Rs 440 annually

(8) BIR INDRA SINGH son of Thalur Abhey Singh, Jagirdar, Titrukheri, income Rs 1,400 Nazrana payable Rs 155 annually

(9) ABDUL WAHEED KHAN AND ABDUL HAFIZ KHAN Jagirdars of Narkhera village, income Rs 1,611, Nazrana payable annually Rs 204

(10) GHULAM HAMID KHAN, heir to Ghulam Akbar Khan, Jagirdar of Kurwara, income Rs 997 Nazrana Rs 276-8

(11) MOHAMMAD SHFR KHAN, Jagirdar of Jhukar Jogi, income Rs 2,084 Nazrana Rs 695

(12) ABDUL RASHID KHAN and others, Jagirdars of Sanoti, income Rs 1 303 Nazrana Rs 41

(13) RAJA LACHHMAN SINGH, son of Raja Kalvan Singh, Jagirdar of Dehri Madho and Bir Kheri, income Rs 3 548 Nazrana Rs 328 8

(14) QAZI SYED ABDUL ALIM son of Qazi Syed Abdul Halim Jagirdar of Deori in Paragana Tonk, income Rs 587,

Nazrana Rs. 10-8. The Qazi receives a *Khillat* at the two *lds* as a reward for conducting *Id* prayers and is authorised to collect *Chungi*.

(15) MOHAMMAD KHAN and brothers, heirs to Captain Akhtar Balaad Khan, Jagirdars of Padli; income Rs. 1,729, Nazrana Rs. 12-8.

(16) RAOJI OF BINOTA AND THAKUR OF MEWASA, hold villages of Istimrar Tenure in Pargana Nimbahera.

(17) MAHARAJ SHEODAN SINGH OF SHEORATI IN MEWAR, holds Semalya-Teelakhara on Istimrar Tenure on payment of an annual sum of Rs. 300 in Pargana Nimbahera.

(18) SOBHAJI MALL, ANHEY MALL, the Bankers of Ajmer, hold two villages, Pairi and Kalyanpura in Nimbahera Pargana in Jagir; income Rs. 1,899, Nazrana free.

(19) HAKIM SYED MUHAMMAD AHMAD, Physician to His Highness and the Palace.

(iii) High Officials.

(1) AZAM-UL-UMARA VIQAR-UL-MULK KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ISHAQUE KHAN, SITWAT-I-JANG, Financial Member, State Council.

(2) QAMR-UL-UMARA MUDABBIR-UL-MULK SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN, SALAR-I-JANG, Home Member, State Council.

(iv) Hereditary Office-Bearers.

(1) MUHAMMAD UMAR, son of late Hafiz Abdul Rahman, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200 annually.

(2) ZAKAULLAH KHAN, ATA ULLAH KHAN AND AMANAT-ULLAH KHAN, heirs to Rahimullah Khan, hold in Jagir a village yielding Rs. 1,191 annually and provide five sawars for service.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

Historical Outline.

The Sisodia clan of Rajputs is descended from Kusha, son of Rama, the legendary king of Oudh, whose descendants emigrated in A D 145 from the Punjab to Gujarat, where they reigned till their capital, Balabhi, near the present city of Bhavnagar, was destroyed by an invasion of foreigners in A D 524. In the course of the flight of the family, a prince was born near Mount Abu who afterwards reigned at Idar, which was held by his descendants till the Bhils rose and killed their ruler. His son, Bapa, was preserved and removed to Nagindra (now called Nagda) 13 miles to the north of the modern Udaipur. Eventually he took up his residence with the Mori Chief of Chitor, then the overlord of Malwa. Later on, he led the Chitor forces against the Muhammadans from Sind, defeated them, and ultimately made himself master of Chitor in A D 734 with the title of Rawal, and founded the Kingdom of Mewar.

Karna or Karan Singh succeeded in 1193. His son, Mahap, proved unworthy and retired into the western hills where he became the founder of the Dungarpur and Banswara line. His cousin, Bharat, was driven from Chitor by the Sonigara chief of Jhalor, who had married Karan Singh's daughter, and he retired to Sind. Chitor was however, recovered by his son, Rahap, in 1201, and he changed the name of the dynasty to Sisodia and the title from Rawal to Rana. This latter change was in honour of having defeated Mokul the Parihar Prince of Mandor, who bore the title of Rana and was compelled to renounce not only the title but the district of Godwar.

In the interval of half a century between Rana Rahap and Rana Lakshmi (Lakshman Singh) 9 princes were placed on the *gadi*, 6 of whom fell in battle and Chitor was lost and recovered. Lakshman Singh succeeded in 1275 and it was during his reign, in 1303 that Chitor was taken and sacked by Alauddin. During this siege the Jolar occurred and twelve princes of the house sacrificed their lives including the Rana himself. His eldest son (Urai or Ari) and all his other sons except the second, Ajai Singh who escaped to Kelwara, from whence he ruled as Rana over the surrounding hill country.

Ajai Singh's nephew Hamir Singh I (1351-1364) retook Chitor which was held by his father-in-law Maldeo Chief of Jhalor, for the Muhammadans. Hamir Singh was regarded as the leading prince of the central portion of India until his death. In the reign of Rana Laksh Singh or Lakha (1382-1397) the Mewar *gadi* passed from the elder to the younger branch of the family the Rana having taken to wife a princess of Marwar with the promise that any son born of the marriage should succeed to Mewar, to the exclusion of the elder son Chonda. A child Mokul, being born Chonda resigned all his rights in Mokul's favour, reserving

to himself the first place in the council of the State and stipulating that his symbol, the lance, should be super-added to that of the prince in all grants Chondia is the ancestor of the Rawats of Salumbar and of the other Chondawat families. Kumbha (1433-1468) succeeded Mokul. He built about 32 fortresses and several buildings including the Kumalgarh fort and the Kirti Stambh (Tower of Fame) at Chitor. The latter was built in 1440 in commemoration of his success over the Muhammadan ruler of Malwa. Uda succeeded to the *gadi* after assassinating his father, Kumbha. In return for the help given by the Chief of Jodhpur, he ceded the districts of Ajmer and Sambhar to Jodhpur. He made the Deora prince of Sirohi, who was subordinate to Mewar, independent and considered the betrothal of his daughter to the emperor of Delhi. This marriage, however, did not take place. Uda was deposed in A D 1474 and his brother, Rai Mal, succeeded him. Suraj Mal, who was the son of Kheera Karan, brother of Kumbha, retired about this time to Deoli where he founded the State of Partabgarh. Rajmal was succeeded by Singram Singh I or Singa. Under this sovereign, Mewar reached the zenith of its prosperity. Singram Singh, before he was called upon to contend with the house of Timur, had gained sixteen pitched battles against the Muhammadan sovereigns of Delhi and Malwa. In A D 1527, however, he met Baber in battle at Patehpur Sikri and died next year. The following reigns of Ratna, Bikramjit and Uda Singh were marked by severe struggles with Bahadur Shah, King of Gujarat, and subsequently with the Emperor Akbar. During both these struggles, the Johar sacrifice was performed. On the last occasion Chitor was captured after terrible slaughter and demolished. Uda Singh founded Udaipur, which has since been the capital of Mewar. Uda Singh's successor, Partap, who succeeded in A D 1572, was a gallant warrior, who after severe struggles with the Muhammadans succeeded in recovering nearly the whole of Mewar but not the old capital Chitor. Partap died in A D 1597. Ultimately, when Jahangir took the field in person Amar Singh I, son of Partap, after defeating the Imperial Forces at several places concluded peace. Though it was then arranged that the Maharana of Udaipur should never personally attend the Imperial Darbar, Amar Singh I sent his son, Karan, to attend the Emperor's Darbar at Delhi. As a result of this peace, the Imperial troops were withdrawn from Chitor which thus reverted to the Sisodias. Amar Singh was succeeded in A D 1621 by his son, Karan, who reigned only seven years. In A D 1628 Jagat Singh succeeded his father, Karan. Rana Raj Singh I succeeded his father, Jagat Singh, in 1653. During his reign the Emperor Aurangzeb imposed a capitation tax, known as Jazia, on all Hindus. Against this the Rana wrote a very strong letter of protest (which is reproduced in Tod's Rajasthan), whereupon Aurangzeb invaded Mewar. Raj Singh defeated the Emperor on many occasions and secured Imperial emblems, elephants and banners. The idol of Shri Nathji was brought to Mewar about this time through fear of Aurangzeb. It is established at Nathdwara, which is a great place

of pilgrimage for Hindus. Raj Singh constructed the lake of Rajamand on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely carved, have been built.

Rana Jai Singh, who succeeded Raj Singh in A.D. 1681, concluded a treaty with Aurangzeb. He constructed the famous dam of the Dhebar Lake, called after him Jai-mand, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1698, made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur who stipulated that their houses should again be admitted in the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they had lost by giving their daughters in marriage to the Moghul Emperors, on condition that the sons of princesses of Udaipur house should in all cases succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mothers and that daughters, born to Udaipur princesses, should not be given in marriage to Muhammadans. Sangram Singh II succeeded Amar Singh II in A.D. 1716 and was succeeded by Jagat Singh in A.D. 1734. The stipulations regarding the marriages, above referred to, led to constant quarrels and eventually to the Marhattas being called in as arbiters in the affairs of Rajpootana. For nearly a century during the reigns of Jagat Singh II, Partab Singh II, Raj Singh II, Arun (A.D. 1762) Harihar Ratan and Bhim Singh, Mewar was harassed by Scindhas and Holkars and afterwards by Amir Khan the Pindaris till in 1818 Maharana Bhim Singh made a treaty with the British Government by which the latter agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories the State had lost when this could be done with propriety. Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Jawan Singh who reigned till 1838. In default of male issue, the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh the Chief of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son Maharana Sarup Singh, who distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. He minted the new coinage known as the Sarupshahi. He died in 1861 and was succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh who was on his death in 1874 succeeded by Maharana Sajjan Singh who was adopted from Bagore and succeeded to the *gadi* on the understanding that in the case of his natural father Sakti Singh dying childless the main portion of the Bagore estate held by him would revert to Khalsa. On Sakti Singh's death in 1889 Bagore merged in the State leaving Netawal and Piladhar Thikanas as the sole representatives of the Bagore line in Mewar. Sakti Singh having died without issue in 1884 the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on Fateh Singh, the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of Seorath, and adopted son of his brother Maharaj Gaj Singh. Maharana Fateh Singh married twice and had three sons only one of whom survived infancy. He also had five daughters. The eldest who was married to His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh of Kotah and the three youngest are dead. One survives who is the widow of His late Highness.

Maharaja Sir Madan Singh of Kishangarh Maharana Fateh Singh died on the 21th May 1910 and was succeeded by his only surviving son Maharana Bhupal Singh

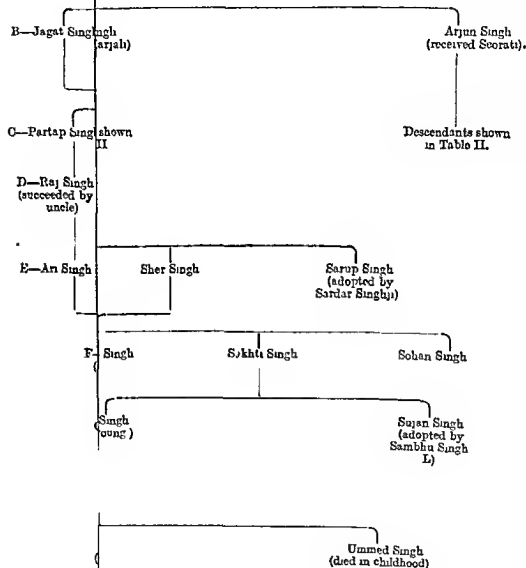
THE RULER

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SIR BHUPAL SINGH RAHADUR GCSI KCII was born on the 22nd February 1854. He was married on the 5th March 1910 to the sister of Thakur Partab Singh of Awa in the Jodhpur State a Rithor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan. She died in the following June. He was again married on the 10th February 1911 to the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was created a KCII on the 3rd June 1919 and a GCSI on 1st January 1931. His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. The ruling families closely connected with Mewar are Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh, which are offshoots of the Sisodia clan and Jodhpur Kishangarh Kotah Idar Rewa Bikaner Jaisalmer and Jaipur, with which marriages have taken place.

The following genealogical trees show the descent of the Ruling Family from Maharana Sugram Singh II —

UDAIPUR.

Adoption from Bagor branch



estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts; and only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the prince's cavalcade. In Darbar they take rank above the heir-apparent—a custom unprecedented in India—and granted in consequence of the heir-apparent having attended the Emperor's court. When a Chief enters the presence, the entire court rises and the ceremonial is most intricate."

NOTE.—The old custom of the heir-apparent sitting below the sixteen has been abolished during the reign of the late Maharana and the Nobles did not raise any objection to the change in procedure.

In the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (1690-1710), the nobles were arranged into (1) sixteen of the first rank, known as the Solah, besides the heir-apparent and the Maharana's nearest relatives, who sit below the sixteen; (2) thirty-two of the second rank known as the Battis; and (3) the mass or Gol consisting of the rest, to whom no special precedence is assigned. The first class, though still termed the Solah, consists now of 19 nobles besides the near relatives of the prince. Of these ten are Sisodias and the rest belong to other clans. The families of the Sisodia clan are divided into five classes:—

- (1) Salumbar, Deogarh, Begun, Amet, Meja, Bhainsrogarh and Korabar, descendants of Chondra, who about 1790 resigned his right to the *gaddi* in favour of his younger brother, Mokul;
- (2) Kanor descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja and grandson of Lakha, the father of Chondra and Mokul;
- (3) Bhindar and Bansu descended from Sakat Singh, a son of Maharana Uday Singh (1537-72);
- (4) The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura and the Raja of Banera, of whom the former is descended from Maharana Amar Singh I, and the latter from Maharana Raj Singh I, and
- (5) The descendants of Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-34) constituting the two houses of Karjali and Seorati.

The pedigrees at page 174 show the descent of the prince and the principal Sisodia families of Mewar.

Of the nine nobles not belonging to the Sisodia clan, three—Sadri, Delwara and Gogunda—are Jhalas, and three—Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli—are Chauhans. The remainder—Bijolir, Badnor and Sardargarh—are Panwar (Pramar), Rathor and Dodia respectively. The first place is held by the Jhala Chief of Sadri; Chauhans, i.e., Bedla and Kotharia occupy the second and third places. The fourth place belongs to a Sisodia noble, the Rawat of Salumbar.

(1) *Banera*—**RAJA AMAR SINGH OF BANERA** is descended from Rana Raj Singh, of Mewar. He holds an estate consisting of 76 villages, situated about 90 miles north-east of Udaipur. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 1,10,000 and

a tribute of Rs 6,224 is paid to the Darbar Raja Amar Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father, Alhay Singh, in December 1908. The Raja of Banera enjoys one privilege not possessed by other nobles of Mewar. This is the right on succession to the *gadi* to have a sword sent to him at Banera with all honour, instead of having to attend at Udaipur for investiture. On receipt of the sword, he proceeds to Udaipur for installation. Raja Amar Singh is married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bikaner in Sarguja State and has three sons living, the eldest of whom, Parb Singh, was born in 1901 and was married in Lunawada in 1918 and had a son born in August 1922. The second son Man Singh was born in 1910, and the third, Guman Singh in 1918.

(2) *Shahpura (Pargana Kachhola)*—RAJADHIRAJA SRI NAHAR SINGHJI, KCIE, RAJA OF SHAHPURA who is a descendant of Suraj Mal, younger son of Maharaja Amar Singh I (1597-1620), holds the estate of Kachhola, comprising 90 villages of an annual value of Rs 75,000 and paying a tribute of Rs 3,000 and rendering customary service to the Mewar Darbar. The Rajadhiraja succeeded Ruler in 1869 in accordance with the wishes of the Thakurs of the State on the death of Raja Lachhman Singh. The succession was unsuccessfully disputed by Thakur Ram Singh of Bishnia. The Raja who was born in 1865, is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Bighera in Ajmer and has two sons, Ummed Singh and Sardar Singh who have been educated at the Mayo College. The eldest son, Ummed Singh was married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. He again married in Ralaota (Kishengarh) and has one son named Sudharshan Singh. Sardar Singh married in Bijwa (U P) but his wife having died he married again in Chhota Udaipur. He has a son named Shatrughan Singh, born by the first wife and two sons named Akram Singh and Jai Singh, by the second wife. The Ruler of Shahpura, besides his estates in Mewar, holds the Pargana of Phulia from the British Government. This State, which includes the capital Shahpura, was granted in Jagir to Sujan Singh, the son of Suraj Mal the founder of the house, by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The Raja administers Shahpura as an independent Ruler, and has a dynastic salute of 9 guns, but he is required by the terms of his *Sauad* to report all heinous crimes involving the punishment of death or imprisonment for life to a British Officer—formerly the Commissioner of Ajmer, and now the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(3) *Bari Sadri*—RAJ RUNNA DULE SINGH OF BARI SADRI, a Jhala Rajput holds the first place among the Solah nobles. His estate which is valued at Rs 60,000 a year consists of 77½ villages and pays a tribute of Rs 1,000 to the Darbar. The Raj Runna, who was born on the 26th June 1884, succeeded to the estate by adoption in June 1897. His nearest relatives belong to the family of Delwara. Marriages have taken place between the house of Sadri and princesses of the ruling family of Mewar. The

Chiefs of Sadri hold their present rank in Darbar in recognition of the gallantry displayed by their ancestor Ajja, who at the battle of Khanua in 1527 when Rana Singam Singh I was wounded and taken insensible to his camp assumed the insignia of royalty at the request of all the Sirdars present and died fighting gallantly. The fief of Sadri was conferred on his successor with the title of Raj. Raj Rana Dule Singh has two sons, Kalvan Singh being the elder of the two.

(4) *Bedla*—RAO BAHADUR RAO NAHAR SINGH OF BEDLA, a Chauhan Rajput, holds an estate of 62 villages of the annual income of Rs. 80,000, situated partly near the capital and partly in the neighbourhood of Chitor and pays Rs. 5,222 as tribute to the Durbar. The Rao was born on the 27th August 1890 and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Karan Singh in August 1900. In 1914, he married the daughter of the Thakur of Chomu in Jaipur. Rao Karan Singh, who was a member of the Mahendraj Sabha received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1896. Rao Bakht Singh C.I.E., the great grandfather of Rao Nahar Singh, received a sword of honour after the Mutiny in recognition of the services rendered by him by the order of Maharano Sarup Singh in bringing from Dunga to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch. At the Imperial Assemblage of 1877 the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bakht Singh and in the following year he was appointed a C.I.E. The Bedla family like that of Kotharia claims descent from Prithwi Raj the last Hindu king of Delhi their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahabuddin in 1193. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Nahar Singh by the British Government in June 1925.

(5) *Kotharia*—RAWAT MAN SINGH OF KOTHARIA a Chauhan descendant of Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi holds an estate of 61 villages of the estimated value of Rs. 40,000 on the banks of the Banas about 30 mile north west of Udaipur. He pays a tribute of Rs. 1,502 to the Durbar. The present Rawat, who was born in 1916, is a minor.

(6) *Salumbar*—RAWAT KHUMAN SINGH OF SALUMBAR who holds the fourth place in Darbar is a Sisodia Rajput and is perhaps the most important of the Mewar nobles. His estate consists of 107 villages including Rakhwali village of the annual value of Rs. 80,000. It pays no tribute to the Durbar. The Rawat was born in 1912 and succeeded to the estate by adoption on the demise of the late Rawat Om Singh in 1929. As noticed above (page 170), the family of Salumbar is descended from Rawat Chondra who yielded his right to the Mewar *gadi* in favour of his younger brother Mokul the offspring of a Marwar princess. Chondra retained for himself and his descendants the right to advise in all important matters of State and to the first place in the State Councils. The Rawat claims the office of the chief hereditary councillor and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have this claim recognised in the treaty of 1818.

payable to the Darbar is Rs 3 163. He was married in Kama (Jipur). He again married at Kachhi Barod. His third marriage in Limbdi (Gujarat) took place in August 1926. The estate is of recent creation. On the death without issue of Rawat Prithwi Singh of Amet, Zalim Singh of Bemali, the father of Rawat Amar Singh, claimed Amet for his son. Maharaja Sirup Singh nominated Chatar Singh who was the nearest of kin, but he permitted Amar Singh to occupy the Rawat of Amet's seat in Darbar and conferred upon him the title of Rawat. In the next year he gave the Meja estate to Amar Singh. The Jilola and Bemali families are closely connected with Amet and Meja.

(12) *Amet* — RAWAT GOVIND SINGH OF AMET is another descendant of the Chondawat family of the Sisodia clan. Amet, which lies about 24 miles to the north of Udaipur, consists of 49 villages with an annual income of Rs 3,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 3 471 8-0 to the Darbar. Rawat Govind Singh was born in 1917 and succeeded by adoption from Jilola to the estate by selection of the Darbar on the death on the 21st January 1920, without an heir, of Rawat Sheonath Singh. The Amet family is the elder branch of the descendants of Singhji, of which the younger branch is represented by the family of Deogarh Singhji or Singha was the grandson of Chondar and great grandson of Rana Lakha. One of his descendants was the gallant Fatta who was slain at the Ram Pol Gate of the Chitor fort fighting against Akbar in 1567. Fatta's son, Karim Singh, received Amet from Rana Partab Singh I.

(13) *Gogunda* — RAJ BHERUN SINGH OF GOGUNDA, a Jhalra Rajput, holds an estate of 104 villages with an annual income of Rs 30,000 situated at a distance of about 20 miles north west of Udaipur. The Raj was born in 1929 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Manohar Singh on the 6th June 1930. This family is connected with those of Bari Sadri and Delwara being descended from the 9th Raj of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda while fighting against the Moghul forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son, Karim Singh. A tribute of Rs 2 592 is paid to the Darbar.

(14) *Kanor* — RAWAT KESRI SINGH OF KANOR, a Sisodia Rajput of the Srangdevot sub-branch, owns an estate of 85 villages yielding an annual income of Rs 40,000 and paying Rs 3 214 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat who succeeded his uncle Nahar Singh by adoption in June 1912 was born on the 22nd June 1884. The Rawat was married at Gidhor in 1903. Has one son named Karim Singh born in 1913. The family is descended from Srangdeo, a son of Ajja who was the second son of Rana Lakha.

(15) *Bhindar* — MAHARAJ MAN SINGH OF BHINDAR is a Sisodia Rajput of the Bhanawat division of the Saktawat clan and was born in 1907. The estate which is situated 30 miles to the south east of Udaipur consists of 90 villages with an income of Rs 60,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 4 002 to the Darbar. The

present Maharaj succeeded to the estate on the death of his cousin, Bhupal Singh, in March 1928. He married the daughter of the Istiarnardar of Doria in Tonk State in March 1924. The family is descended from Maharaj Sakat Singh, son of Maharana Uday Singh.

(16) *Badnor*—THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNOR, a Rathor Rajput of the Mertia Branch, holds an estate of 60 villages of the annual value of Rs 90 000 on the Merwara border. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 4,124. Thakur Gopal Singh was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his adoptive father, Govind Singh in 1922. The Thakur married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Chomu in Jaipur in November 1922. Govind Singh's younger brother was adopted into the family of Rampura. The Thakurs of Badnor are descended from Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was the founder of Mertia and the Mertia family. Thakur Jaimal of this family emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Uday Singh and fought on the side of Mewar against the Delhi troops and was killed during Akbar's siege of Chitor in 1567.

(17) *Bhainsrorgarh*—RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINSRORGARH, a Sisodia of the Kishnawat branch of the Chondawat clan, holds an estate of 120 villages of an annual value of Rs 1 00 000. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs 7,502 to the Darbar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Damni and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to have taken its name from a merchant named Bhainsa and Rora, a Banjara or carrier, and to have been built to protect caravans. It commands the trade route from Mewar into Haroti. The present Rawat, who was born on the 24th August 1870, succeeded his adoptive father, Partap Singh in February 1897. He had two sons. The elder, Himmat Singh was born in 1902 and the younger Khuman Singh in 1912. Khuman Singh has gone to Salumbar by adoption. The Bhainsrorgarh family is descended from Lal Singh the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar, on whom the separate estate was conferred by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1741.

(18) *Bansi*—RAWAT TAKHT SINGH OF BANSI, a Sisodia of the Sakhtawat sub-clan, holds an estate 44 miles to the south of Udaipur, comprising 56 villages of the annual value of Rs 30 000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 216. The Rawat, who succeeded his father, Man Singh in 1887, was born on the 2nd June 1879. The Rawat has four sons. Hari Singh Gobind Singh, Lal Singh and Sajjan Singh, born on 20th February 1910, 21st October 1912, 20th October 1919 and 16th November 1919 respectively. Hari Singh married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Asop in Marwar in May 1927. The family is descended from Achal Das, the younger son of Maharaj Sakat Singh, the founder of the Bhindar estate, who was himself the second son of Maharana Uday Singh (1557-72).

(19) *Korabar*—RAWAT NARDEO SINGH OF KORABAR, a Sisodia Rajput of the Chondawat sub-clan, holds an estate of 51

villages, situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an annual income of Rs. 50,000, pays no tribute to the Darbar. Rawat Naideo Singh was born in 1921, and succeeded his father, Balwant Singh, in March 1930. Korahar was bestowed as a separate estate by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1747 on Arjun Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbar.

(20) *Parsoli*.—**RAO LAL SINGH OF PARSOLI** is a Chauhan Rajput. His estate is situated 28 miles to the north-east of Chitor and comprises 41 villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 25,000 and paying Rs. 976 as tribute to the Darbar. The present Rao succeeded his grandfather, Rao Ratan Singh, in December 1903. He was born in 1897 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has a son born in March 1925. The founder of the family of Parsoli was Kesri Singh, the younger son of Rao Ram Chandra of Bedla, on whom the estate was bestowed by Maharana Raj Singh.

(21) *Sardargarh*.—**THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF SARDAR-GARH** is a Rajput of the Indrabhānot division of the Dodia clan. His estate, which is situated 56 miles to the north-east of Udaipur on the right bank of the Chāndrabhāga river, consists of 18 villages, which yield an annual income of Rs. 33,000. He pays a tribute of Rs. 1,740 to the Darbar. Thakur Amar Singh, who was born in 1914, succeeded his father Thakur Lachhman Singh, in 1930. The Sardargarh family is the oldest of the feudatories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sajjan Singh a place among the nobles of the first class. The family is descended from one Dhawal, who came to Mewar from Gujarat in 1387 in the time of Rāwal Somai Singh. Dhawal and his son fell in battle fighting for the Rana.

Nathdwara.—One of the most important personages in Mewar is the guardian of the Nathdwara temple. Shriman Tikait Goswami Maharaj Sri Govardhan Lalji is the head of the Vallabhacharya Sect of Brahmans. He succeeded his father Maharaj Girdhari Lalji in 1876 on the deposition of the latter for contumacious conduct. He was born in 1862. The Maharaj, besides his estates in Mewar, holds Jagirs in Kotah, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Karauli, Gwahar, Indore, Pratargarh, Baroda and elsewhere, of the annual value of about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The offerings received by him yearly are estimated at between four and five lakhs. One village Bhawanikhera of the value of Rs. 1,500 is held by the temple in Ajmer District. The grant was originally made by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia. The origin of Nathdwara is thus described in a former Gazetteer of Mewar—

“The shrine owes its celebrity to the image of Krishna, said to be the same that was worshipped at Mathura ever since his deification between eleven and twelve centuries before Christ, and it is consequently one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage. Krishna was pro-cribed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and the God was subsequently conducted by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar, about 1671, from Mathura to Mewar. An omen decided the spot of his

future residence as he journeyed through the capital, the chariot wheel sank deep into the earth and defied extraction, upon which the augur interpreted it as the desire of the God to dwell there. This incident occurred at an inconsiderable village called Siorh, in the fief of Delwara, one of the sixteen nobles of the Mewar. The Chief hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands, which was speedily confirmed by the potent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his car, and in due time a temple was erected for his reception, when the hamlet of Siorh became the town of Nathdwara, which now contains many thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town, the temple, and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers and the constant influx of votaries from distant regions. Within the bounds is the sanctuary of Kanva, where the criminal is free from pursuit and where no blood can be spilt. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabhacharya sect of Vaishnavas and the present image of Shri Nathji is that which was worshipped by the founder of the Vallabhacharya sect himself. In addition to this image there are seven other images in various parts of India established by the seven grandsons of the founder of the sect. These are called "Sath Sarup." These seven images are brought to Nathdwara at certain times and are then placed on each side of the image of Shri Nathji.

Shriman Tihait Goswami Maharaj Shri Govardhan Lalji has a son named Damodar Lalji, born in December 1897. A grandson named Govind Lalji was born in November 1927.

Musahib Ala

RAO BAHADUR PT SIR SUKHDEO PARSHAD, Kt.,
C I E, Thakur of Jasnagar (Marwar)

Chief Officials Mehkma Khair

(1) RAO SAHEB PANDIT DHARAM NARAIN, B A,
(Cantab.), Bar at-Law, Senior Minister

(2) BABU PROBHASH CHANDRA CHATTERJI

(iv) Hereditary Officials

Nil

BHUMIA AND GRASSIA CHIEFS OF THE HILLY TRACTS OF MEWAR

JAWAS

The Bhumia chiefs of Jawas and Pahra are Samhri Chohans. Amongst the Chohans, who came to Rajputana two of the divisions are called "Sambhri" and "Purbhri." Those who settled to the south of Sambhar are known by the former title, while the e-

who first went eastwards from Sambhar and afterwards returned to Rajputana are described as 'Purbias' from the word "Purah" meaning east

Rao Laknmasi the progenitor of the family is said to have originally left Saambhar for Marwar and eleven generations afterwards two brother descendants of his Gungra and Manak appear to have found them way in A D 1262 to Deo Somnath in Duncarpur and afterwards to have attacked and killed Gria Bansi Jograj the chief and to have taken possession of Jawas, then the capital of what was called Kbari a district of 700 villages. They divided the district between them Gungra taking Pahara, and Manak the younger of the two, Jawas

In A D 1746 the Rao of Sumbhar attacked Jawas killed the chief Rao Himmat Singh, and took possession of the estate but it was recovered in 1756 by Himmat Singh's son Rao Natha

The estate was ravaged again in 1759 by the Salumbur troops and in 1824 it was confiscated by Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur but was subsequently restored

Daulat Singh Thakur of Babulwara who was foremost in opposing the Government in A D 1826 was the most influential leader of the Bhils in these tracts. In the course of time he was won over to our side and on the Mewar Bhil Corps being raised was appointed to it as paid Thakur. Daulat Singh died in 1841 and was succeeded in the Regiment by his son Amar Singh then a child of only three years of age. Amar Singh succeeded to the Jawas estate in December 1874 on the death of his nephew Bhairu Singh retaining the Thakurate of Babulwara and the appointment of Regimental Thakur. In 1877 his name was removed from the Regiment for neglect in the matter of the arrest of two deserters from the Corps but he was reinstated in the position as a reward for the energy and loyalty displayed by him in the Bhil disturbances of 1881. The appointment of Regimental Thakur was abolished on the 1st April 1908. Rao Ratan Singh succeeded Amar Singh in 1894 and died on the 8th March 1919. His son Nohat Singh a child of 3 years of age succeeded Ratan Singh and died on 30th December 1919. Kunwar Takht Singh of Suveri a minor was selected to succeed to the estate. He was born on the 13th May 1911 and was installed on the 27th September 1922. He is studying at the Mayo College Ajmer.

Jawas the capital of the estate is situated on the right bank of the river Som six miles distant by road from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate comprises 50 villages yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 40 000 Udaipuri the same as before the famine of 1899 1900 after which the revenue temporarily fell to some Rs 11 000 only. A sum of rupees 2500 is paid to the Mewar Darbar at Chattri. There are two or three villages in Pahara Chani and Thara in which Jawas has certain rights.

The estate is at present under management

List of the Chiefs of Jawas

1 Manakji	17 Shatru Salji
2 Gogaji	18 Samrath Singhji
3 Sabal Singh	19 Khusal Singh
4 Kaluji	20 Daulat Singh
5 Bhojraj	21 Umed Singh
6 Sekhaji	22 Bakhat Singh
7 Bhimaji	23 Himmat Singh
8 Shiv Singh	24 Nathuji
9 Bagaji	25 Raghunath Singh
10 Chandra Bhanji	26 Jaswaat Singh
11 Jaswant Singh	27 Bhim Singh
12 Suraj Singh	28 Bhairon Singh
13 Jet Singh	29 Amar Singh II
14 Amar Singh I	30 Ratan Singh
15 Sirdar Singh	31 Nohat Singh
16 Surat Singh	32 Talht Singh (minor)

PAHARA

For early history see Jawas. Badan Singh the present Rawat of Pahara, succeeded his father Lakshman Singh who died in the year 1893.

In the Bhil disturbances of 1881, Lakshman Singh gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, for the energy he displayed in arresting 13 out of the 14 of the perpetrators of certain mail robberies which took place at that time.

Badan Singh married the sister of the Samaja Thakur in Jura in 1896 the sister of the Thakur of Adkalia in Panarwa in 1907 and the daughter of Rao Urjan Singh of Waur in Dungarpur. He has four sons (the eldest born on the 19th March 1918) and one brother.

Pahara is twelve miles distant from the cantonment of Kherwara. The estate now comprises 27 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 12 000 of which the sum of Udaipuri rupees 726 goes annually to the Mewar Darbar as "Chatand". The Rawat keeps 10 men as armed followers. Before the famine of 1899 1900 the estate consisted of 43 villages, the revenue of which was 14,000 Udaipuri rupees. Sixteen villages are now deserted.

List of the Chiefs of Pahara

1 Gangaji	10 Malji II
2 Hekaji	11 Akshai Raj
3 Banvirji	12 Pemjaji
4 Malji I	13 Bhim Singh
5 Kharanji	14 Keshavdas
6 Lunji	15 Gopinath
7 Arjun Singh I	16 Sahib Singh
8 Devi Singh	17 Baramdeo
9 Miraji	18 Nathuji

19 Arjun Singh II	24 Nahar Singh
20 Udai Singh	25 Khuman Singh
21 Daulat Singh	26 Lakshman Singh
22 Chatar Singh	27 Badam Singh (present Rawat)
23 Suraj Mal	

MADRİ

The Rao of Madri claims descent from a younger son of Ajaji, Rawat of Kanor in Mewar, second son of Maharaja Lakha. The head of the Madri family is said to have been Maldeo, who founded Madri in 1548. Rao Raghunath Singh succeeded his father in 1851, he was then 15 years of age. His eldest son Bakhtawar Singh, who succeeded him in 1900, married the daughter of Zorawar Singh, uncle to the former Rao of Pahar. Rao Bakhtawar Singh died on the 5th March 1911, and his younger brother Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was born in 1865, succeeded him. He married in May 1910 the daughter of Thakur Gulab Singh of Dhamot. He died on the 17th January 1922 and was succeeded on the 19th January 1923 by Daulat Singh (born in 1911), elder son of Partap Singh brother of the late Rao.

Rao Daulat Singh is now studying in the Bhopal Nobles School at Udaipur. He married the sister of the Runna of Pagarwa in February 1923. The estate is under management the present Rao being a minor.

Rao Raghunath Singh at one time rendered himself somewhat unpopular by resorting to distasteful measures for adding to his revenue. In April 1882, however, Colonel Conolly, with the assistance of the Rao's eldest son (Rao Bakhtawar Singh) put matters between the Rao and his Bhils on a more satisfactory footing, and affairs have since worked well.

The capital of the estate Madri lies north-east of Kherwara from which it is thirty miles.

The estate now consists of nine villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 6 000 of which a sum of Udaipuri Rs. 500 is paid as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

In common with other estates Madri suffered severely in the 1899-1900 famine when the number of villages was reduced from 22 to 9, and the revenue from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 6 000.

List of the Chiefs of Madri

1 Maldeo	10 Samant Singh
2 Nathji	11 Lal Singh
3 Hari Singh	12 Chatar Singh
4 Shamaldass	13 Prithvi Singh
5 Bhim Singh	14 Raghunath Singh
6 Kesari Singh	15 Bakhtawar Singh
7 Daulat Singh	16 Ranjit Singh
8 Math Singh	17 Daulat Singh (minor, present Rao)
9 Punjabi	

JURA

The Rawat of Jura, a Grassia Chief in the Kotra Blinmat, is a Purabia Chohan whose ancestor, Rawat Patia is said to have come from Idar in A D 1393, and to have taken possession of the lands in the neighbourhood of Jura from a Bhil named Jugya. Little is known of the history of the Jura family from the time they settled themselves in this wild tract of country until the British Government came on the scene in 1827, when Captain Spiers, having settled affairs in the Kherwara District, proceeded to arrange the Grassia Estates of Panarwa, Jura and Oghna. Supremacy over these Estates had been claimed by the Maharana of Mewar, though it would not be shown that they had ever paid tribute to Mewar or performed any service that might be deemed one of vassalage. Sir Charles Metcalfe had previously written in reply to this demand by the Rana—"Those Chiefs whom we found independent when our mediation was established in this part of India are still in equity independent, and we ought not to lend our aid to reduce them to subjection. All that we require from them is the security of our subjects and allies against the predatory incursions of their people, and a safe passage through their territory for travellers and merchandise." In consequence of this decision Jura and Panarwa for a time retained their independence, but Oghna offered a voluntary fealty to Udaipur.

In A D 1828 an affray took place between the Grassias and some Kabul merchants at the village of Kir in Jura territory, in which 21 of the merchants lost their lives and the whole of their property was plundered. A few years after this a party consisting of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 15 privates of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry were attacked in Girwar Pass near Mount Abu and eight of their number killed and five wounded. The then Rao of Sirohi sent in a list of 22 men as the murderers, most of whom were residents of Kherah-Karesai in the Jura territory. As no measures, in spite of frequent remonstrances of the Political Agent, were taken by the Rao of Jura to arrest the murderers, orders were issued for the seizure and sequestration of the territory of the Rao of Jura. A force was sent for this purpose, but the Rao of Jura met the force on the borders of his territory and no resistance was offered. Punishment was meted out to the offending village, but, as it was found that the revenues of Jura would not cover the expenses of its management, the Estate was made over to the Maharana of Udaipur. When the Mewar Bhil Corps was raised in 1841, seven Companies were enlisted for Kherwara. A detachment in the Jura territory consisting of two Companies, was raised in 1844 and stationed at Kotra, which has ever since been the Head Quarters of the Second in Command of the Corps who is also Assistant to the Political Superintendent Hill Tracts, Mewar, and carries on with the assistance of a Mewar Vakil attached to him all political duties connected with the three Grassia Chiefs of Panarwa, Jura and Oghna.

In 1921 there was some agitation among the Bhils, but was soon suppressed.

The Capital of the State is about 11 miles from Koti. The Estate comprises of about 198 villages with an approximate revenue of Rs. 31,710 out of which a sum of Udaipuri Rs. 600 is paid annually as 'Chatund' to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of the 109 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial Rs. 12,100. The Suniya Madia and Parohi Thakurs are the principal Jagirdars and pay tribute, the total amount of which comes to Udaipuri Rs. 600 per annum.

The present Rawat Sheo Singh succeeded in A.D. 1900. He married the daughter of the Rao of Nainwar in Mewar and has no son but there are three sons of his brother Parbat Singh deceased, the eldest of whom is Talhat Singh.

Owing to Rawat Zorawar Singh's affairs having become deeply involved, the management of the Estate was for a time in the hands of the Second Assistant to the Resident in Mewar from April 1876. Again owing to mismanagement by the present Rawat the Estate was taken over by the Political Superintendent on the 6th May 1904 and the Rawat was ordered to reside in Kherwara. The administration of the Jura Estate was given back by the Government to Rawat Sheo Singh on the 27th July 1909, the finances of the Estate having been restored and its affairs generally put in order. In 1922 in consequence of maladministration the Rawat was deprived of powers and ordered to reside in Kherwara, the management of the Estate being placed in the hands of the Assistant Political Superintendent Hills Tracts Mewar.

In 1929 the Rawat was restored to powers under certain conditions.

The Rawat keeps about 20 armed followers.

List of Chiefs of Jura

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Patta | by his younger |
| 2 Kumbhar | brother |
| 3 Nath Singh died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle | 13 Jagat Singh |
| 4 Bir Singh | 14 Nahr Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle |
| 5 Narayan Dass | 15 Ratan Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his brother |
| 6 Narsingh Dass | 16 Sarat Singh |
| 7 Man Singh | 17 Goman Singh |
| 8 Bhagwan Dass | 18 Zorawar Singh |
| 9 Jet Singh | 19 Sheo Singh (Present Rawat) |
| 10 Dalip Singh | |
| 11 Sangram Singh | |
| 12 Akharaj died without issue—was succeeded | |

o PANARWA

The original founder of the Grassia Estate of Panarwa was Akshairaj who was the grandson of Bhairaj Solankhi. The second

son of Bhojraj was Gidraj, who had a son Sultan Singh. Sultan Singh had seven sons all of whom left their ancestral homes and came to the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, and took up positions in the neighbourhood of the village of Manpur. Akshairaj, the eldest of the 7 brothers, attacked and killed Jeoraj, a Jadu Rajput and took possession of Panarwa in A. D. 1478. Jeoraj, his son Udaishunji and several hundred Jadus and Solankhis were killed in this encounter. But the latter were victorious and became the masters of Panarwa. Akshairaj's six younger brothers and it is said Akshairaj himself, intermarried with the Bhil women of the country and have ever since been considered as out caste by their Rajput brethren. Akshunraj was succeeded by Raj Singh who erected a *Dari Khana* or reception hall and a pavilion in the village of Jarol. Raj Singh was followed by Mahipal who built a residence and a temple to Mahadeo in a cave amongst the hills near Panarwa in A. D. 1546. Har Pal succeeded Mahi Pal and did good service to Maharana Uda Singh who took refuge in the hills when attacked by Akbar. In return for these services he received from the Maharana the title of Banna. Har Pal was followed by his eldest son Dida. In succession to Dida came Punja who was present with several hundred men probably Bhils on the occasion of the battle of Haldighati, fought in A. D. 1576 between Maharana Partap Singh and Kanwar Man Singh of Amber aided by the troops of Akbar. Punja however, fled with his men at the crisis of the fight.

It is recorded that Maharana Amar Singh I the successor of Maharana Partap Singh, sent for Rup Singh, the younger son of Punja to Udaipur. Punja with a party of his men was induced to ascend a stair in the "Kanwar padaka Mahal" (their apparent palace) and on their doing so the doors were closed behind them and blocked up with bricks and mortar and all the unfortunate victims died of suffocation. This atrocious deed is said to have been committed in A. D. 1619 in revenge for the flight of Punja from the battle-field of Haldighat but as the flight took place 42 years prior to the wholesale murder there was probably some other cause for the atrocity.

On the death in November 1852 of Ranna Partap Singh there was no direct heir to the Chiefship as Partap Singh's only son Zorwar Singh had been murdered in 1847. Partap Singh's widow however, declared that the deceased Ranna had intended to adopt Bhiawani Singh who was descended from the branch of the Panarwa family about ten generations removed. Another claimant however appeared in Badan Singh son of Bijev Singh Thakur of Adiwasi a Jagirdar of Panarwa being descended from a branch of the family only three or four generations removed. Bhiawani Singh's party put the rival claimant to flight but in consequence of Bhiawani Singh allowing a deputation from Idar to tie a turban on his head prior to obtaining the sanction of the Mewar Darbar to his succession he was summarily deposed by the Maharana of Udaipur who then installed Bijev Singh, as Ranna.

In a few months the excesses of Bijay Singh, caused the Udaipur Darbar to depose him and to reinstate Bhawani Singh. Bhawani Singh died in November 1831, and left 2 sons Arjun Singh and Lal Singh.

The capital of the Panarwa Estate is Manpur about 14 miles south east of Kotra on the left bank of the river Wakal.

There are about 60 villages belonging to the Estate, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 000 Udaipuri of which a sum of Rs. 500 is paid annually as "Chaturd" to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of about 44 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial Rs. 5 000. The Ora and Adiwasi Jagirdars pay tribute the sum at which they are assessed being Udaipuri Rs. 120 and 115 respectively. Mohabbat Singh the present Ranna, who was born in 1903 succeeded his father Ujan Singh in March 1923. He married the daughter of Thakur Partap Singh of Madri and has one son.

The Ranna keeps about 20 armed followers.

List of the Chiefs of Panarwa

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Akshuraj Great grand | 11 Jodhji |
| son of Bhojraj Solankhi | 12 Raghunath Singh |
| 2 Raj Singh | 13 Nathuji |
| 3 Mahipal | 14 Guman Singh |
| 4 Harpal received the title | 15 Kirti Singh (brother of |
| of Ranna from Maha | No 14) |
| anna Uda Singh | 16 Keshri Singh |
| 5 Dida | 17 Uda Singh |
| 6 Punja | 18 Partap Singh |
| 7 Raniji | 19 Bhawani Singh |
| 8 Chanderbhan | 20 Arjun Singh |
| 9 Suijari | 21 Mohabbat Singh (Pre |
| 10 Bhagwanji | sent Ranna) |

OGHNA

The family of the Rawat of Oghna have the same descent as that of Panarwa. Nathuji the second son of Harpal No. 4 of the Panarwa list received 12 villages in addition to Rajpur and Kumharis. At that time one Uderaj Dandia Brahmin ruled at Oghna which then comprised 60 villages. The Bhils however would not obey their Brahmin ruler and were constantly committing robberies and other crimes. Upon this Uderaj gave two villages in Jagir to Nathuji on condition of his protection. In return for this Nathuji treacherously murdered his benefactor at the festival of Dasahra in A. D. 1587 and possessed himself of his lands.

In A. D. 1599 a fight took place between the Raja of Idar (probably Narain Dass) and the Rawat of Jura. The Rawat of Oghna who was fighting on Jura's side was killed with his leader. The son of the then Rawat of Jura gave to the son of the Rawat

of Oghna the village of Hura as 'Mundkat' (ransom for the head of the Rawat). Rawat Amarsingh succeeded in A. D. 1871. Amar Singh was an intelligent man, whose thriving little Estate did credit to his management as a ruler. He died in 1905. Oghna is about 21 miles North-East of Kotia, on the left bank of the river Wakal. The Estate now consists of about 17 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri Rs. 11,000 of which Rs. 400 are paid as 'Chatund' to the Mewar Darbar.

The present Rawat Uday Singh succeeded his father Rawat Kishore Singh on 21st December, 1927. He married the daughter of the Rawat of Pahara and has got two brothers.

List of Chiefs of Oghna.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nabruji, second son of | 8 Deo Singh. |
| Harpalji, first Ranna | 9 Somani Singh |
| of Panaiwa | 10. Lal Singh |
| 2. Deviraj. | 11 Hamir Singh. |
| 3 Dugar Singh. | 12. Kishen Singh |
| 4. Keshri Singh. | 13 Amar Singh. |
| 5. Ajmal. | 14. Kishore Singh. |
| 6. Jasraj. | 15. Uday Singh (Present |
| 7 Sujan Singh | Rawat). |

years, no single representative of the clan is now to be found within its borders. Almost all the Rajput estate holders are Rathor descendants of the ruling house of Marwar. The only exceptions are the Sisodia family of Sawar in the South, the petty Istimrardar of Manoharpur, the Jagirdar of Rajgarh and one or two other small Jagirdars. These last are all Rajputs of the Gaur Clan. The Gaur Rajputs for a time held a prominent position in Ajmer. In the days of Prithwi Raj, three brothers, being then on a pilgrimage from Gaur in Bengal to Dwarka, were engaged by that monarch in a successful expedition against Daya Singh of Nagor, and subsequently each of them married a daughter of the King. One, Raja Bachiy, settled in Ajmer. In the course of time Junia, Sarwar (now in Kishangarh), Deolia and the adjacent country fell into the hands of the Gaur Rajputs and to the head of the clan Humayun gave a mansab of Rs. 7,000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded the town of Rajgarh and called it after the name of his grand-son Itij Singh. The son of the latter took Srinagar from the Puar (Prmar) Rajputs, who have now disappeared from the district. This was the climax of the prosperity of the Gaurs, for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishen Singh, a Rathor. After 25 years of dispossession Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gaurs were in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The Mahrattas in 1817 resumed Rajgarh and the twelve villages attached to it, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs. 1,000 as Fauj Kharach (war expenditure). On the establishment of British rule, these villages were restored on condition of payment of Nazarana (succession fee), but as the Nazarana was not or could not be paid, the whole estate with the exception of one small village, was resumed and remained Khalsa till 1874, when it was presented in jagir to the representative of the ancient house.

The Istimrardars are so called from the fact that they hold their estates in perpetuity on condition of paying an annual revenue to Government, which is not liable to enhancement. They are divided into two classes—Tizimi and others. All are entitled to seats in Darbar. Of the nineteen principal Istimrardar estates, the holders of sixteen—Bhimai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisangan, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa Bindinwara, Mehrun, Para, Deogaon-Baghera, Govindgarh, Tantoti, Barli, Bagnuri and Kerot—enjoy the honour of the Tizimi. Of these the first four and the Istimrardar of Kharwa are the heads of their respective houses from which the remainder are offshoots. The Rathors of Ajmer are descended from one or other of the chiefs of Marwar, of whom the following are in this connection, the most important—Rao Jodha 1453 (Masuda and Bagnuri), Rao Maldeo 1631 (Bhimai), and Raja Udai Singh 1583 [Gangwana (Jagir), Pisangan, Mehrun, Junia and Govindgarh]. The families of Deolia, Bindinwara, Deogaon-Baghera, Tantoti, Barli and Kerot are offshoots of the house of Bhimai and the Istimrardar of Para is a descendant of the family of Pisangan.

In all the Istimrardar families with the unimportant exception of Karel, where sub division is still the rule, succession is by primogeniture, the provision for younger sons consisting generally of a grant of a well and a few highis of land which is heritable property until the line of the original grantee is extinct. In early times as in Karel at present all sons shared alike except the eldest whose portion was generally larger than that of the rest but the disruption of estates which ensued was so inconvenient that it was dropped in favour of an assignment known as *gras* of single villages to younger sons an arrangement which, in its turn has given place to that now prevailing.

The following account is given by Mr. Le Bonch of the origin of the Istimrari tenures — The tenure of the feudal chief was originally identical with that of the chiefs in the Native States of Rajputana. The estates were jagirs held on condition of military service and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Todd in his "Rajasthan" Vol. I page 167 thus sums up the result of his inquiries into these tenures — A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder with inheritance for his offspring in lineal descent or adoption with the sanction of the Prince and resumable for crime or incapacity, this reversion and power of reumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee of sequestration (*zalti*) of relief (*Danzirna*) of homage and investiture of the heir. From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the mass of the Istimrari estates in Ajmer is exactly described by the above quotation. The estates were life grants but like all similar tenures they tended to become hereditary."

The Istimrardars are by law incompetent to make alienations lasting beyond their own lives. Like the other estates in Rajputana those of Ajmer were originally held on service tenures and were subject to certain feudal liabilities. In lieu of these burdens the Maharattas substituted fixed cash payments and exacted certain cesses. The latter were abolished by the British and in 1873 it was finally decided that the assessments then levied should be fixed in perpetuity.

Of the Jagirdars two three of Baggarh and Aijanpara are Gaur Rajputs and one Gangwana is a Rathor. The remainder are chiefly Mohammadians the principal being Diwan Syed Ali Rasul a descendant of Khwaja Mo muddin Chishti and Mir Yusuf Ali Shih the descendant of a saint who lived in Herat.

In Ajmer and Beawar towns reside the heads of several important firms of Sethis who have branches throughout Rajputana and in other parts of India.

1

(1) *Ta'imi Istimrardars*

(1) *Bhīmai* — RAJ KALYAN SINGH OF BHINAI a Rathor Rajput descended from Rao Jodha the founder of the city of Jodhpur is the premier Thakur of the district. Chandra Sen the grandson of Rao Mal Deo of Marwar (1531) came to Ajmer and having by stratagem intoxicated Madha the chief of a band of

Bhils who ravaged the country near Bhinai slew him and disperse his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other parganas were bestowed on him in jagir by the Emperor Akbar. The jagir consisted of eighty-four villages which were subsequently divided in the proportion of 46 to 18 between Uday Bhan and Akhay Raj, the fourth generation from Chandia Sen, the former making Bhinai and the latter Deolia his headquarters. Uday Bhan being at the time childless adopted Narsingh Das, a son of Akhay Raj but on the subsequent birth of a son Kesri Singh three villages were assigned to Narsingh Das from whom is descended the present Thakur of Tantoli. Kesri Singh obtained Bhinai and twenty-four villages and a younger brother Smaj Mal who became the ancestor of the house of Bandanwara received ten villages. The twenty-five villages of Bhinai yield a revenue of over Rs. 1,00,000 a year. Three of them have been assigned to the subordinate Thakurs of Shohin, Sarana and Santola as maintenance, and one Kotri to Charan. Santola is held in mortgage by the Maharaja of Kishengarh. The Bhinai estate pays a revenue of Rs. 7,717 to Government. The title of Raja was bestowed on the head of the Bhinai house in 1783 by the then Ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service.

Raja Mangal Singh who was an Honorary Magistrate and Subordinate Judge received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1877 and was admitted two years later to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. On the death of Raja Mangal Singh which took place on the 29th June 1892 Raja Uday Singh his eldest son aged six years succeeded him. Uday Singh died on the 29th June 1897, and was succeeded by Raja Sardul Singh who died childless on the 2nd August 1913 and was succeeded by Raja Jagmal Singh in October 1913. Jagmal Singh was formerly Thakur of Sarana a non-sanad, Istimraz estate under Bhinai. Jagmal Singh died on the 11th October 1917 and was succeeded by his minor son Kalyan Singh who was born on the 20th October 1913. He being a minor his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards and he is receiving education at the Mayo College.

The following pedigree shows the various branches of the Bhinai family. —

(2) *Sawar* —THAKUR BANSPRADIP SINGH OF SAWAR is a Sisodia Rajput of the Saktawat family, who holds an estate of thirty three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs 60 000 and paying Rs 7 215 as revenue to Government. The estate forms a portion of a jagir granted by the Emperor Jehangir to Gokal Das grandson of Sakat Singh and great grandson of Rana Uday Singh of Mewar. Thakur Banspradip Singh who succeeded his father Thakur Umed Singh was born in January 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate. His nearest family is that of Tankawas. The title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Madho Singh the grandfather of the present Thakur as a personal distinction in 1877. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family from Gokal Das and the connected branches —

(3) *Masuda* —*RAO SAHIB THAKUR BIJAI SINGH OF MASUDA*, a Rathor Rajput of the Meria family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district consisting of 26 villages, yielding a revenue of about 1 lakh of rupees and paying Rs 8,555 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara, which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda, have been declared Khalsi, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly authenticated tradition, the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Sahu, who founded it in the time of Sultan Mohammad. The pargana of Masuda was given as a jagir by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who had attacked the Imperial Thana. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jagmal and the great-great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Duda. For four generations the estate was not divided, but since that time divisions have been frequent.

Rao Bahadur Singh died on the 10th July 1903. His grandfather, Devi Singh, rendered assistance to the British in their conquest of Merwara in 1817-18.

The present Thakur Rao Sahib Bijai Singh is from the Nandwara family of which the founder was Samrat Singh. Rao Bahadur Singh, at the time of his death, left no male issue nor did he adopt any son during his lifetime. The title of succession to the Masuda estate was, therefore, disputed by the two claimants, viz., the family of Shergarh and the family of Nandwara. In March 1905, the Government of India decided the succession in favour of the Nandwara family. Thakur Bijai Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The title of Rao was personal to Bahadur Singh. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on the present Thakur by the Government of India on the 1st January 1923. He is an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of his estate. Rao Sahib Bijai Singh has 3 sons, Narayan Singh, Shambu Singh and Jetendra Singh. The following is the genealogical table of the Masuda family —

(4) *Pisangan*—*RAJA RANCHOR SEN OF PISANGAN*, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodhawar family holds an estate consisting of eleven villages to the west of Ajmer of which the annual income is about Rs 23,000 and the revenue payable to Government Rs 4563. The founder of the estate was Kesri Singh a grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, who having come to Ajmer to seek his fortune ejected the Puar (Primar) Rajputs from Pisangan. His son Sujan Singh conquered Junian from the Gaur Rajputs and Mehrun from the Sisodias. In the division of property which took place on Sujan Singh's death Pisangan was assigned to the youngest son as a reward it is said, for his having avenged the death of an uncle. The title of Raja, which is held by courtesy by the Istimrardar of Pisangan was granted by a Sanad of Maharaja Man Singh of Marwar in 1806 to Nathu Singh in recognition of the services rendered by the latter in the famous marriage dispute between Jodhpur and Udaipur. The title was also conferred as a personal distinction by the British Government on the late Thakur Partab Singh in 1877. Raja Partab Singh was succeeded by Raja Khandrap Sen adopted from the Khawars family. The latter died on the 21st April 1916 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Ranchor Sen who was born on the 18th May 1891 and received education at the Mayo College Ajmer. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his own estate. He has a son named Hari Singh. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Pisangan Junian and Mehrun families—

(5) *Junia*—THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF JUNIA, is a Rathor Rajput, belonging to the same family as the Raja of Pisingan (q. v.) The Junia estate consists of sixteen villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 30,000 and paying Rs 5,723 as revenue to Government. The Istimrardar of Junia is a hereditary Bhumia of Kekri and as such is bound to supply Sawars whenever required. He holds also one village in Jaipur and one in Kotah in jagir. Rao Kalyan Singh, late Istimrardar of Junia, was the son of Kanwar Rajit Singh and succeeded his grandfather, Thakur Umed Singh, in 1868. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Kalyan Singh, on whom the title of Rao was bestowed as a personal distinction in 1877, married a sister of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar. He died on the 30th July 1895, leaving two sons, Kesri Singh and Nahar Singh.

Kesri Singh, the eldest son, who was born on the 8th October 1856, succeeded his father Kalyan Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His younger brother Nahar Singh is serving in the *Patiala State*. Thakur Kesri Singh is married in Shekhawati at Nawalgarh and has two sons, the elder named Sajjan Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1906 and the younger named Amar Singh, who was born on the 6th December 1910. The former has completed his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The second son is still receiving education there. The estate has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards at the request of the Thakur. The Manager exercises the powers of Honorary Magistrate, III class, and Munsiff within the limits of the Estate.

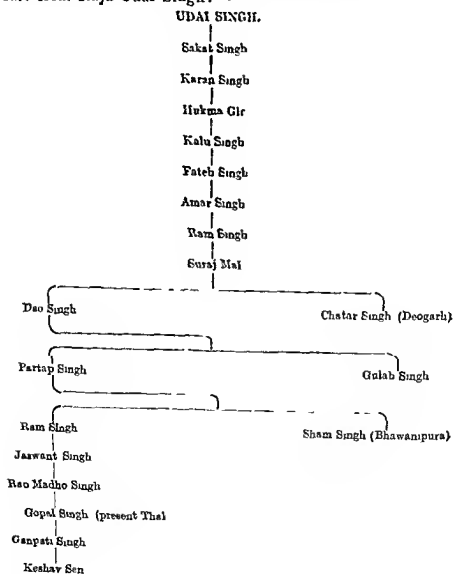
(6) *Deolia*—THAKUR BIJEY SINGH OF DEOLIA, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Ahlay Raj, the son of the founder of the Bhinai family, holds an estate of six villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 35,000, and paying Rs 4,745 as revenue to Government. During the Marwar ascendancy, Deolia supplied 36 horsemen to the service of the State and the holder enjoyed, besides the Ajmer jagir, an estate of the value of Rs 36,000 in Marwar and received Rs 35 a day from that State. The Marwar Jagir and the daily allowance were continued till 1896. The descent of the Thakur and of the minor connected families, is shown in the pedigree of the Bhinai family at page 197.

Thakur Bijey Singh (born 30th January 1901) succeeded his brother Thakur Suraj Bhan Singh on the latter's death on the 1st May 1922.

The estate of Shokla has been included in Deolia, Thakur Bhur Singh having died heirless.

(7) *Kharwa*—THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF KHARWA, is a Singhot Rathor Rajput of the Sakat family descended from Rao Jodha. He holds an estate consisting of fifteen villages, and yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs 72,000 and pays Rs 2,318 to Government. The estate is said to have been conferred by the Emperor Akbar on Sakat Singh, a son of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, as a reward for saving the Emperor from drowning.

For seven generations no division took place, but at the present time three villages belonging to Kharwa are held by three subordinate Istimrardars, and one by Charans. Seventeen villages, which formerly belonged to Kharwa, were incorporated in Merwara on the constitution of that district, and the Istimrardar receives Rs. 1,000 a year from the British Government in full satisfaction of his claims to these villages. Thakur Gopal Singh has a son named Ganpati Singh, born on the 17th August 1895, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate was attached by Government on the 27th June 1915, but the attachment was subsequently withdrawn and the estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Thakur of Kharwa and the connected minor Istimrardars from Raja Udai Singh:—



(8) *Bandanwara* —THAKUR RAMESHWAR SINGH OF BANDANWARA, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (q 1) holds an estate of twenty-one villages situated to the South of the Awarab Cantonment. The estimated annual income of the estate, including the subordinate Jagir of Amargarh, which pays revenue to the Thakur, is Rs 70,000, and the yearly revenue payable to Government is Rs 6,735.

Sury Mal, the second son of Uday Bhan of Bhinai, was the founder of the Bandanwara family and at one time held, in addition to the Bandanwara Jagir, the villages of Ramsar and Sri Nagar. These were subsequently resumed by Maharaja Ajit Singh of Marwar and are now Khalsa.

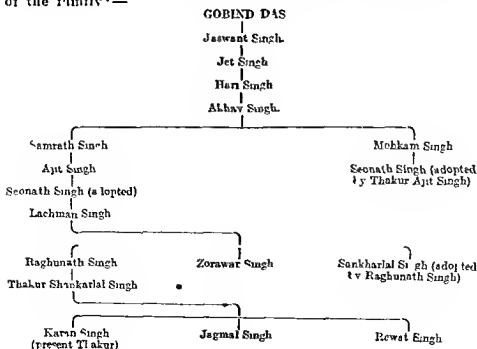
Thakur Rameshwar Singh succeeded his father, Rao Babadur Thakur Gaj Singh, on the 6th March 1916. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer and on attaining his majority in August 1920 was entrusted with the management of the estate. He is invested with Magisterial powers of the 3rd class and powers of a Munsiff within the limits of his estate. The estate of Jaola has also been included in Bandanwara. Thakur Lachman Singh of Jaola having died heirless.

(9) *Mehrun* —THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH OF MEHRUN, is a Rathor Rajput of the Pisangan and Junian family, who holds an estate of thirteen villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 38,000 and paying a fixed revenue to Government of Rs 5,360. The origin of the estate has been described in the account of Raja Ranchor Sen of Pisangan. In 1811, the Thakur of Kadera, Lal Singh made an attack on his cousin, Jagat Singh Thakur of Mehrun, on the ground that insufficient land had been assigned to him for maintenance. The attack was successful and Jagat Singh and his son, Bharat Singh, after a promise of safety, were treacherously murdered. Lal Singh made himself master of Mehrun but was forced to give up his conquest by the Raja of Shahpura and Bharat Singh's widow was placed in possession of the estate. She, in 1842 adopted his cousin Jawahar Singh, who was subsequently succeeded by his brother Kalu Singh. Thakur Gajadhar Singh, who succeeded his father, Devi Singh died heirless on the 20th April 1921 and was succeeded by Thakur Nand Singh who died in August 1929 leaving four minor sons. The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the minority of the present Thakur who with his two younger brothers is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(10) *Para* —THAKUR RANBIR SINGH OF PARA is a Rathor Rajput, and is the head of a junior branch of the Pisangan family (q 1). The estate which consists of six villages, pays Rs 2,492 as revenue to Government. To the villages originally separated from Pisangan and assigned to the first Thakur Bhujar Singh two were subsequently added by himself and one by his son. Thakur Sangram Singh died on 30th November 1918 leaving no issue and was succeeded by Thakur Ranbir Singh, who has a minor son named Bijai Bahadur born on the 4th November 1919.

(11) *Deogaon-Baghara*—**RAO SAHIB THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF DEOGAON-BAGHERA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhimra family (q v) holds an estate consisting of three villages, which yields an annual income of Rs 28,000 and pays Rs 5,925 to Government. The founder of the estate was Nahr Singh, the third son of Alhar Raj who having obtained Nandani as maintenance from Deolia expelled the Gur Rajputs from Deogaon and the Sisodias from Baghera. Of the villages which he thus obtained, he bestowed three on the Thakur of Junra, who had assisted him in his enterprise, and whose son had been slain in battle. Thakur Partab Singh, who was born on the 20th September 1875 succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh to whom he was collaterally related, and who died on the 30th May 1900. Thakur Partab Singh has a son named Shambhu Singh. The Thakur is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within his estate. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918.

(12) *Govindgarh*—**THAKUR KARAN SINGH OF GOVINDGARH**, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Raja Uda Singh of Marwar, holds a small estate of two villages and three hamlets to the West of Ajmer. The annual income is about Rs 10,000 and the revenue paid to Government is Rs 2,418. The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Mota Raja (Uda Singh) of Marwar. The present Thakur who was born on the 11th August 1920 succeeded his father Thakur Shankar Lal Singh on his death in July 1926. The Thakur being a minor the estate is managed by the Court of Wards. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family:—



(13) *Tantoti*—THAKUR JIWAN SINGH OF TANTOTI, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (q v) holds an estate of three villages of a total income of Rs 25,000 and pays Rs 2,898 annually to Government. The Thakur holds Bhumi lands in three jagir villages named Keria Kulan, Keria Khurd and Mora Jhari. The jagir village in Marwar has since been resumed. Thakur Jaswant Singh, father of the present Thakur, was granted the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction in 1910 and of Rao Bahadur in 1921. The present Thakur, who was educated at the Mayo College, attained his majority in September 1924 and was entrusted with the management of the estate. He is a 3rd class Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of the Estate.

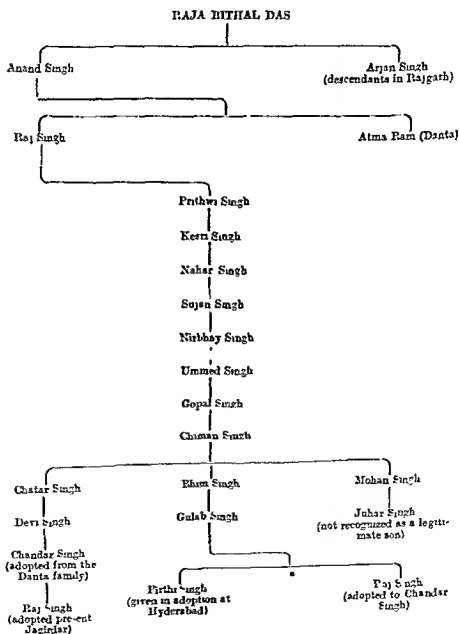
(14) *Barli*—THAKUR SHAMBHU SINGH OF BARLI, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhinai family (q v) holds an estate consisting of twelve villages, of which the revenue is estimated at Rs 27,700, and pays Rs 3,398 annually to Government. The village of Piplia, which formerly belonged to Barli, now forms a part of the Bhinai estate, having after much litigation been made over to Zorawar Singh, the great great-grandfather of the present Raja of Bhinai, who had been adopted by Bishan Singh the then Thakur of Barli, early in the last century. The condition of the adoption was that in the event of Bishan Singh having no son, Zorawar Singh, should be heir to Barli, or, should a son be born, should obtain Piplia. A son was born, but, until compelled the Barli Thakur refused to make over Piplia. The present Thakur, Shambhu Singh, who was born on the 20th November 1898 succeeded his father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923 on his death which took place on the 22nd August 1923.

(15) *Bagsuri*—RAO SAHEB THAKUR ONKAR SINGH OF BAGSURI, is a Rathor Rajput of the Masuda family (q v). The Bagsuri estate consists of two villages and a hamlet, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 17,000 and pays Rs 1,410 to Government. The founder of the estate was Lal Singh, the brother of Hanwant Singh, who obtained Masuda by grant from the Emperor Akbar. Thakur Lachman Singh father of the present Thakur who succeeded his father, Thakur Nihar Singh, was born on the 6th September 1869. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him in 1916 as a personal distinction. Thakur Onkar Singh received education at the Mayo College Ajmer. He subsequently worked as a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces and is now Extra Assistant Commissioner and General Manager Court of Wards Ajmer. He has 3 brothers named Narain Singh, Gopal Singh and Bhagwan Singh. The name of the estate is said to be derived from 'bagh' and 'sur' Lal Singh having seen a pig and a tiger fighting on the spot where the fort was built by him on the assurance of the augurs that it would be impregnable.

(16) *Kerote*—THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KEROTE, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia Branch of the Bhinai family, is descended from Thakur Gay Singh, whose father, Thakur Akher Rao

was conferred on Dehi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877. The late Raja Chandar Singh died on the 23rd January 1907 leaving no male issue. Raj Singh succeeded him by adoption. He received education at the Mayo College. He has a son named Mul Singh.

The following genealogical table gives the descent of the family :—



(2) *The Dargah* — THE SAJJADA NASHIN-I-DARGAH-I-KHAWAJA SAHIB OR DIWAN, is a lineal descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, who is said by tradition to have come to Ajmer from Samsat in Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr La Touche (Settlement Report, page 51) 'The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of 97, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of 52, shortly before the invasion of India by Shahabuddin. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbharul-Akhyar and other works, and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Medina that a voice came from the tomb of the Prophet calling for Mo'inuddin and directed him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call and on his arrival at Ajmer, rested on the spot now known as the Kangari Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the king's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected, and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Ana Sagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators, enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Mussulmans, conspired to massacre them, but, when they came in sight of the Khwaja, remained rooted to the spot and though they tried to ejaculate Ram! Ram! could only articulate Rahim! Rahim! In vain did the idolators led by the great sorcerer, Ajaipal, and the Deota, Shadideo, renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion and finally begged forgiveness of the Khwaja and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah.' The shrine which commands the most profound veneration from Indian Mohammedans and was visited on foot by the Emperor Akbar as a pilgrim is endowed with a jagir in Ajmer of fourteen villages, yielding a revenue of about Rs 22 000 and with another in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territories. The income of the jagir in Hyderabad is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah and the Khadims (servants). The Diwan is the Manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine and besides large offerings which he shares with the Khadims holds a jagir in Ajmer and another in Jipur. The annual income of the jagir is about Rs 11 500. The present Diwan Sayed Ali Rasni succeeded the late Diwan Sayed Sharafuddin Ali Khan in February 1923 and was made an Honorary Magistrate in March 1925.

(3) *Nawab Kumhar Baori* — NAWAB MOHAMMED UMAR KHAN commonly known as Nawab Kumhar Baori holds a jagir consisting of four whole and seven half villages valued at about Rs 11 000 a year. Tahirwar Khan the ancestor of the Nawab accompanied Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Durg but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son Sheruddin received a jagir from the Emperor Farrukhsier. The present Nawab is receiving education at the Mayo College and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. Succession is by primogeniture.

(4) *Ganguana* — **RAJA KALYAN SINGH**, JAGIRDAR OF GANGWANA, is a Rathur Rajput, descended from Kishen Singh, the founder of the Kishengarh State. Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishengarh (1706-48) died leaving four sons of whom the eldest, Fateh Singh, became the ancestor of the Fatehgarh family. The second, Sanwant Singh, succeeded to Kishengarh. The third, Bahadur Singh, on the failure of heirs to Sardar Singh, son of Sanwant Singh, became the ancestor of the present Ruler of Kishengarh. The fourth, Bir Singh, got a share in Karkeri and left two sons, Amar Singh, and Surat Singh. It was intended by Sardar Singh that Amar Singh should succeed him, but Bahadur Singh, with the help, first of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and subsequently of Holkar, expelled Bir Singh and his family from all their possessions except Ralaota and procured the adoption of his own son, Birad Singh. Bir Singh, having joined the Mahrattas, was killed at the battle of Panipat, and his two sons received a jagir of six villages, three subsequently confiscated by the Mahrattas being assigned to Amar Singh and Gangwana, Untra and Magra to Surat Singh. Of Surat Singh's two sons, the elder received Ralaota, and the younger, Arjan Singh, the Gangwana jagir out of their father's inheritance. Arjan Singh's sons, Balwant Singh and Sher Singh, divided the Gangwana estate, of which moieties are held by their descendants. The whole income of the Jagir is about Rs 7,000. In the elder branch, that of Raja Bijai Singh, primogeniture now prevails. Raja Kalyan Singh succeeded his adoptive father, Raja Bijai Singh in 1911. He was born in 1894, and was educated at the Mayo College. Of the shareholders in the other moiety of the jagir, Raja Aman Singh, whose sister was the mother of Maharana Sajjan Singh, of Udaipur, was in the service of the Mewar Darbar. He died on the 1st June 1930. The title of Raja is enjoyed by the members of the family by courtesy and was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877 upon Raja Balwant Singh.

(5) *Dudiana* — **MIR MOHAMMAD YUSAF ALI SHAH**, a Mohammadan Savid Pirzada, holds a jagir consisting of Dudiana and half Dilwari of the annual income of about Rs 3,800. The former is held by the Jagirdar as Sajjada Nakhil of the Shrine of Khwaja Maudud Chishti in Herat, with which, however, all connection has ceased for the last two centuries. The whole jagir is of small value and is under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the Jagirdar's minority. Mir Inayatulla Shah, the grand father of the present Jagirdar, was at one time an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He was succeeded by his son, Hafiz Mohammad Ismail, who in his turn was succeeded by his son, Mir Shah Mohammad Yahya, who died in 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle, Mir Mohammad Yaqub Ali Shah, father of the present Jagirdar who is receiving education at the Government High School, Ajmer.

(6) *Jharwasa* — **MIR MOHAMAD ALI**, JAGIRDAR OF JHARWASA AND BHATTIANI holds a two thirds share in a

Jagun of which the whole value is about Rs 6,000. The present Jagindar succeeded his father Mir Melarban Ali, in February 1922. He is hereditary Mutwalli of the Dargah Puan Pir Sahib and an Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer. He is the grandson of Mir Nizam Ali who was an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Committee of the Dargah Khwaja Sahib.

His son Yasin Ali was born in the year 1909.

(iii) Seths

(1) RAI BAHADUR SETH BIRADH MAL LODHA, an Oswal Mahajan, is one of the leading Bankers of Ajmer. He belongs to the Lodha family, of which the origin is ascribed to a Chauhan Rajput of Nandoli in Marwar, who being born without arms and legs received the nickname of Lodha (a clod), and subsequently obtained his limbs by the favour of a Jain ascetic. An ancestor of the family migrated to Alwar, and a further migration took place two generations ago to Jaipur and subsequently in 1818 to Ajmer, where the firm was established under the style of Kunwal Narian Harnu Singh. Rai Bahadur Seth Samu Mal, father of Seth Bnadh Mal was President of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer. He was Honorary Magistrate in the City for many years, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1890. Seth Samu Mal died in 1898. Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal, uncle of Seth Biradh Mal, received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901, and that of Diwan Bahadur in 1913, and was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He died in 1923. Seth Bnadh Mal is an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1928. The firm has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Tonk, Kotah, Alwar and several other places and is working as State Treasurer at Kotah and Alwar and as Residency Treasurer at Jodhpur. Rai Bahadur Seth Biradh Mal is the Treasurer of the B, B & C I Railway Metre Gauge system Cash and Pay Department, Ajmer, and is a Director of the Edward Mills Company, Limited, Benwar.

(2) RAI BAHADUR SETH TIKAM CHAND SONI, is the proprietor of the banking firm of Jawahar Mal Ganikhar Mal. He is an Honorary Magistrate. His great grandfather Jawahar Mal was an inhabitant of Kishengarh whence he migrated to Ajmer in or about 1816 and made a large fortune by trading in opium. Seth Mul Chand and Seth Nemu Chand, the grandfather and father of Seth Tikam Chand, enjoyed the title of Rai Bahadur. The firm has branches at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah, Karauli, Dholpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Mandsaur, Agra, Gwalior, Neemuch and other places. Seth Tikam Chand, has one son named Bagh Chand.

(3) SETH PYRAI LAL, a Jain Oswal, belongs to a family, which, four generations ago being then settled in Rivan, received the hereditary style of Seth from the Raja of Marwar. The father of the present Seth, Seth Chand Mal was a Member of the Municipal Committee and District Board, Ajmer, and an Honorary Magis-

trate and in 1877 was granted the title of Rai. The firm, which owns several zimindari villages in the Central Provinces are Government Treasurers at Peshawar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Malakand Agency (Frontier Province) and have branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Benares, Mirzapur, Damo, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Peshawar, Jodhpur and other places.

(4) SETH KALYAN MAL DADHA, is another of the leading bankers of Ajmer. His family originally had their chief house of business in Jaipur. The firm does a large business in Hyderabad (Deccan). His father, Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mal, was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He has an adopted son, Umroo Mal aged 18 years.

(5) RAI BAHADUR SETH CHAMPA LAL came to Beawar from Khurja in the Bulandshahr District, United Provinces in 1865 A. D. He is the leading Banker in Beawar. His firm is designated "Champa Lal Ram Swaroop", and has branches in Bombay, Karachi, Ajmer and many other places in India. He is also one of the leading cotton merchants in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and possesses many cotton ginning and pressing factories in Ajmer Merwara and other places. He was the principal promoter of the Edward Mills Company Limited Beawar. The Mill is now being managed by his son Rai Sahib Kunwar Moti Lal. Seth Champa Lal was granted the title of Rai Bahadur in the year 1897 A. D. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer in Ajmer Merwara. He is Agarwal by caste but professes the Digamber Jain Religion.

(6) SETH VITHAL DAS RATHI is the adopted son of Seth Damodar Das Rathi and owner of the firm of Thakur Das Khem Raj of Beawar. He is also the Managing Director of the Krishna Mills Beawar, in which he holds shares to the extent of about 14 annas in the rupee. His father Seth Damodar Das started the mill industry in Beawar. He is an Honorary Magistrate.

(7) SETH LAL CHAND owner of the firm of Kandan Mal Lal Chand is the largest dealer in wool in Beawar. He is also the Managing Director of the New Mal Lal Lakshmi Cotton Spinning and Weaving mill in Beawar, in which he is the principal shareholder.

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